

PAPER MONEY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS

VOL. XLVIII, No. 4, WHOLE NO. 262

WWW.SPMC.ORG

JULY/AUGUST 2009

MEMBERSHIP HAS ITS PRIVILEGES!

The Society of Paper Money Collectors



Welcome!

The Society of Paper Money Collectors, Inc. was formed in 1961 and has over 1,750 members from around the world. Membership is open to anyone interested in paper money or related areas such as checks, stocks, engravings, and other fiscal ephemera.

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updated May 25, 2009

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updated May 25, 2009

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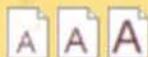
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Benefits of Membership

Paper Money magazine is published six times a year. It contains articles on numerous areas of interest. Professionally edited and produced with high quality materials, the magazine has won numerous national awards for excellence.

Regional meetings are held around the United States during the year, allowing members to meet and socialize with each other.

A **Library** is maintained for members' use.

Publishing programs are maintained for several areas of interest in U.S. paper money...obsolete bank notes issued prior to and during the Civil War, and National bank notes, issued from 1863 to 1935.

PAPER MONEY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF PAPER MONEY COLLECTORS
VOL. XLVIII, No. 3, Whole No. 261

www.spmc.org

May/June 2009



THE LIGHT OF LIBERTY

Tom Bain Raffle and Awards Breakfast--Memphis 2009

SPMC General Membership Meeting--Memphis 2009

6th Annual SPMC Author's Forum--Memphis 2009

Paper Money Classes at the ANA's Summer Seminar

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MANUSCRIPTS

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Manuscripts should be typed (one side of paper only), double-spaced with at least 1-inch margins. The author's name, address and telephone number should appear on the first page. Authors should retain a copy for their records. Authors are encouraged to submit a copy on a MAC CD, identified with the name and version of software used. A double-spaced printout must accompany the CD. Authors may also transmit articles via e-mail to the Editor at the SPMC web site (fred@spmc.org). Original illustrations are preferred but do not send items of value requiring Certified, Insured or Registered Mail. Write or e-mail ahead for special instructions. Scans should be grayscale or color at 300 dpi. Jpegs are preferred.

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Space	1 time	3 times	6 times
Full Color covers	\$1500	\$2600	\$4900
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Full page Color	500	1500	3000
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Eighth page B&W	45	125	225

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Paper Money

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FRED L. REED III, Editor, P.O. Box 793941, Dallas, TX 75379

Visit the SPMC web site: www.spmc.org

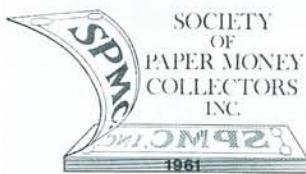
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Society of Paper Money Collectors



meeting is held in June at the Memphis International Paper Money Show. Up-to-date information about the SPMC, including its bylaws and activities can be found on its web site www.spmc.org. SPMC does not endorse any company, dealer, or auction house.

MEMBERSHIP—REGULAR and LIFE. Applicants must be at least 18 years of age and of good moral character. Members of the ANA or other recognized numismatic societies are eligible for membership; other applicants should be sponsored by an SPMC member or provide suitable references.

MEMBERSHIP—JUNIOR. Applicants for Junior membership must be from 12 to 18 years of age and of good moral character. Their application must be

The Society of Paper Money Collectors was organized in 1961 and incorporated in 1964 as a non-profit organization under the laws of the District of Columbia. It is affiliated with the ANA. The annual SPMC

signed by a parent or guardian. Junior membership numbers will be preceded by the letter "j," which will be removed upon notification to the Secretary that the member has reached 18 years of age. Junior members are not eligible to hold office or vote.

DUES—Annual dues are \$30. Members in Canada and Mexico should add \$5 to cover postage; members throughout the rest of the world add \$10. Life membership — payable in installments within one year is \$600, \$700 for Canada and Mexico, and \$800 elsewhere. The Society has dispensed with issuing annual membership cards, but paid up members may obtain one from the Secretary for an SASE (self-addressed, stamped envelope).

Members who join the Society prior to October 1 receive the magazines already issued in the year in which they join as available. Members who join after October 1 will have their dues paid through December of the following year; they also receive, as a bonus, a copy of the magazine issued in November of the year in which they joined. Dues renewals appear in a fall issue of *Paper Money*. Checks should be sent to the Society Secretary. ♦

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CONNECTICUT MERCHANT SCRIP, 1794-1876

Including

*Sutler Scrip, Tiffany Brothers Commission Scrip,
Fractional Currency Mimic Notes,
and Round Cardboard Scrip*

COMPILED BY C. JOHN FERRERI AND GARY W. POTTER

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MERCHANT SCRIP IN CONNECTICUT CAN GENERALLY BE TRACED TO FOUR periods of financial hardship during the early history of our country. The first occurred during the years of the War of 1812 and extending through 1816. The second arose from the effects of the destruction of the Bank of The United States in 1836 and the suspension of specie payments of state chartered-banks, 1837-1840. The third was the direct effect of the Civil War from 1861-1865 because specie payments were once again suspended and the government issues of fractional currency began to appear. The fourth was referred to as "The Panic of 1873." These were years of inflation, hoarding of precious metals and coins, and general uncertainty.

During the first period the banks issued much of the fractional paper currency used in commerce, but during the second period they mostly abstained due to new laws prohibiting the issuance of paper money in denominations of less than what their charters allowed. During the third period hoarding of all coinage became rampant again due to the uncertainty of the Union's cause and the rising value of coinage metals. During the fourth period people hoarded not only gold and silver coin but Greenbacks as well. Business clients were withholding cash payments causing businesses to fail.

The challenge of facilitating small monetary transactions was met by many of Connecticut's merchants by issuing scrip. They issued scrip notes, mostly in amounts of less than one dollar. Gather up a full dollar's worth and they might redeem these by giving you a note issued by the local bank, or one could use the scrip for its face value when paying for another purchase. Not all merchants issued scrip, but those that did seemed to be the more financially stable and reputable. These pieces could be passed from person-to-person in the community and often taken at face value by other merchants knowing well enough that the primary issuer would redeem them as stated when presented. There was no formal "backing" for these issues. The merchant's word was his bond.

TYPES OF ISSUES

Merchant Scrip: Merchant issued scrip before 1865 could have been printed in almost any denomination depending heavily on the merchant's needs. Most were printed on paper, but some were also printed on cardboard. Tokens and store cards of metal or other composition are not in the scope of this writing. Denominations varied from cents to full dollar amounts. The issues denominated in 6½-, 12½-, and 37½-cents directly related to the

Spanish Milled Dollar or "Piece of Eight" which was legal tender in the United States until just before the Civil War. The U.S. dollar coin was worth one eight real ("Piece of Eight") coin. The U.S. quarter dollar coin was equal to the two real coin or the often touted two "Bits" (one section of an eight real that was cut into four equal sized pieces). Hence, the Quarter was equal to two bits, just enough to pay for a shave and a haircut.

Sutler Scrip: This was issued by private merchants who traveled with the various regiments during the Civil War. Sutlers served somewhat like a Post Exchange and also issued scrip to facilitate the making of change while doing business while in camp or on campaign.

Tiffany Brothers Commission Scrip: This was a product directly related to a short-lived but severe economic depression during the years 1873-74. It was devised to stimulate business by offering a discount on a later cash purchase.

Fractional Currency Mimic Notes: These did not have a value but did have a numeral and somewhat mimicked the new U.S. Postage and Fractional Currency issues which appeared from 1862-1876. These Mimic Notes served mostly as advertising pieces.

Round Cardboard Scrip: This was produced by the firm, Cussons, May & Sheppard. It had an easily recognized and distinct appearance and can be attributed to the 1870s. The general appearance remained the same for all the issuers. To date, only one Connecticut issuer of Cusson's Cardboard Scrip has been identified.

RARITY SCALE

The rarity given for each note is approximate. Values are not assigned. The note's rarity will be described as: Common (C), Scarce (S) or Rare (R).

THE ISSUES

Scrip was issued undated, and with handwritten or printed dates. Items listed with handwritten dates may have the first two or three numbers of the year printed and the remaining digits written. While more than one handwritten date may be known per denomination and issue, only one will be listed to indicate the general time period of issue. Items with different printed dates represent completely separate issues. All issues are listed alphabetically by city or town of issue except the sutler issues which will appear at the end of the listings.

Birmingham



Geo. C. Allis

Manufacturers Bank

B. F. Corlies & Macy Stationers 35 Nassau St. N.Y.

(Book seller Main St.)

5¢ printed Nov. 25th, 1862 eagle ctr. Black

(S)

10¢ same

(S)

25¢ same

(R)



Gerald H. Corlies **Manufacturers Bank**
 B. F. Corlies & Macy Stationers 35 Nassau St. N.Y.

(Druggist)

5¢ printed Nov. 25th, 1862 eagle ctr. Black (R)

10¢ same (R)

25¢ same (R)

Sheet 2-25¢, 50¢, 5-10¢, 10-5¢. Used by Geo. C. Allis & Gerald H. Corlies (R)
 (Issued 50¢ notes have not been confirmed for either Allis or Corlies.)

Bridgeport



Bridgeport Incorporated Exchange Association

25¢ handwritten Aug. 4th, 1837 black (C)

37 1/2¢ same (R)

\$1.00 same (S)

\$2.00 same (S)



Hall & Read **Bridgeport Bank**
 Ferd. Mayer & Co. Lith. 96 Fulton St. N.Y.

(Dry goods 229 Main St.)

25¢ printed July 18th, 1862 bust of man lft. & rt. Black (R)



Housatonic Rail Road Company

Danforth, Underwood & Co. New York / Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty Philda.

\$1.00	handwritten Oct. 1, 1839 black	(R)
\$2.00	same	(R)
\$3.00	handwritten June 1, 1841 black	(R)
\$5.00	same	(R)
\$10.00	same	(R)
\$20.00	same	(R)



Post Note Issues

\$100.00	Post Note, proof black Medallion head in frame w/ 3 cherubs, upper right	(R)
\$500.00	same Jupiter seated, center	(R)



Naugatuck Railroad Company

Connecticut Bank

5¢	printed Nov. 5th, 1862 blue w/ red 5	(R)
10¢	same green w/ brown 10	(R)
10¢	same blue w/ brown 10	(R)
10¢	same black w/ green 10	(R)
25¢	same black w/ red 25	(R)

Bristol**Manufacturers Exchange Co**

\$2.00 handwritten Sept. 12th, 1814 black
 \$3.00 handwritten Sept. 3rd, 1814 same
 \$5.00 handwritten Sept. 15th, 1814 same
 \$10.00 handwritten Sept. 20th, 1814 in same
 sheet \$2, \$5, \$10, \$3

Leney & Rollinson

(C)
 (C)
 (C)
 (C)
 (R)

**Issuer unknown**

25¢ handwritten 183 Good for 25 (in oval) twenty five black
 50¢ same
 \$1.00 same
 \$2.00 same
 \$5.00 same

(R)
 (R)
 (R)
 (R)
 (R)

Canaan**W. W. Williams**

15¢ printed October 15th, 1862 blue w/ red 15

Norfolk Bank

(R)

Colchester



D. Bulkeley & Co.

payable in Selma, Ala.

25¢ or Two Bits handwritten May 20, 1838 black

(R)

Danbury



Ives & Hoyt

commission scrip

Patent applied for by Tiffany Bros. Buffalo, N.Y.

50c undated circa 1873 flowers & beehive lft. Black

(S)



J. H. Slater

Pahquioque Bank

50¢ handwritten Nov. 20, 1862 small train engine ctr. Blue

(R)

Derby



Derby Fishing Company

\$1.00 handwritten Sept. 1st, 1808 woman ctr. Black

(C)

\$2.00 same

(C)

\$5.00 same

(C)

\$10.00 same

(C)

Protect Your Notes For the Next Generation

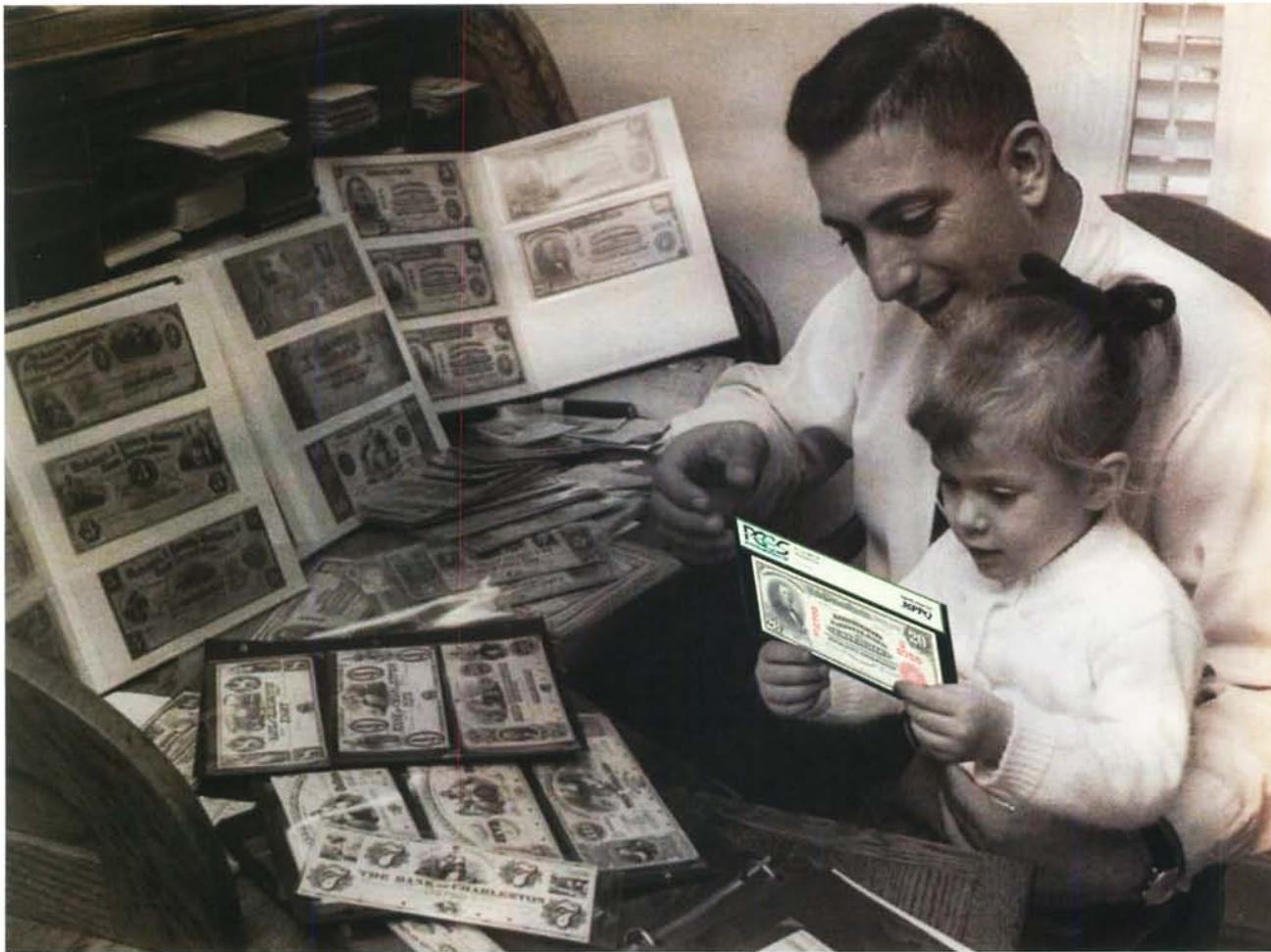


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Durham



L. W. Leach & Son

Middlesex County Bank

(Leverett W. Leach Country store general merchandise)

25¢ printed w/day handwritten Nov. 1, 1862 black

(R)

East Canaan



L. Dunning

Norfolk Bank

(Lyman Dunning Postmaster)

5¢ printed October 1, 1862 dark blue w/ red 5s

(R)

10¢ same dark blue w/ red 10s

(R)



5¢ printed October 1, 1862 blue w/ red 5s

(R)

5¢ same blue w/o red 5s

(R)

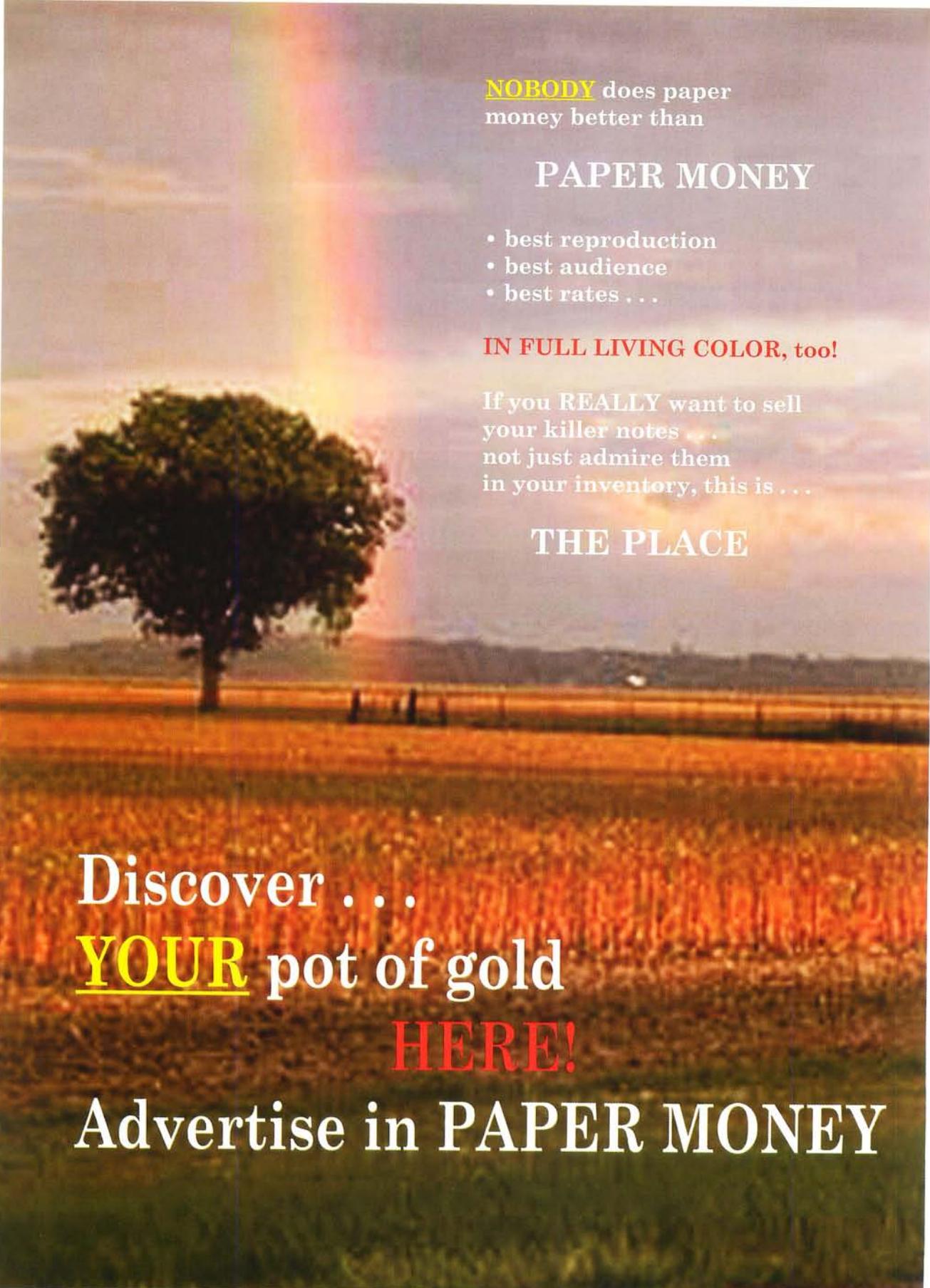
10¢ same blue w/ red 10

s

(R)

10¢ same blue w/o red 10s

(R)



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East Hartford



Henry Phelps Hotel

5c printed May 24, 1837 (day handwritten) black

(R)

Fairfield



Fairfield Loan & Trust Company

Rawdon, Wright & Hatch New York

50c	handwritten Oct. 17, 1837	black	(S)
\$1.00	same Oct. 15, 1837	same	(S)
\$1.25	same Oct. 15, 1837	same	(S)
\$1.50	same Oct. 19, 1837	same	(S)
\$1.75	same Oct. 15, 1837	same	(S)
\$2.00	same Oct. 25, 1837	same	(S)

Falls Village



Fuller & Peet

10c handwritten Oct. 1, 1862 black & red

Iron Bank

(R)



Tupper Wood & Co

Iron Bank

Denomination printed with thin flat letters on left end.

5¢	printed Oct. 16th, 1862 small eagle lft. blue & red	(S)
10¢	same	(S)
25¢	same	(S)



Denomination printed with thick block style letters on left end.

5¢	printed Oct. 16th, 1862 small eagle lft. blue & red	(S)
10¢	same	(S)
50¢	same	(S)

Gaylordsville



John Gaylord

(General Merchants & Postmaster)

5¢	printed Dec. 15, 1862 dock scene lower rt. green & black	(S)
10¢	same man loading horse drawn wagon lower rt. Same	(S)
25¢	same man with pick & shovel lower rt. Same	(S)
50¢	same small eagle lower rt. Same	(S)

Groton



D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London

3c printed Dec. 1, 1862 red & green

5c same

10c same

25¢ same

50¢ same

(S)

(S)

(S)

(S)

(S)



(Croton) Groton misspelled

(E. D. Aver) Avery misspelled New London Bank

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London

3c printed Dec. 1, 1862 red & green

(R)

Guilford



J. Monroe & Sons

Cashier New Haven Bank

(Joseph Monroe & Sons Dealers in Dry Goods & Groceries)

25c handwritten Oct. 11, 1862 Indian lft. colors?

(R)



J. Monroe & Sons

New Haven Bank

10¢ printed November 10, 1862 small eagle rt. green w/ black 10

(R)

Hartford



Downing & Higley

(H. D. Downing & Higley Dealers in Fruit, nuts etc. 16 Asylum St.)

10¢ printed July 15th, 1862 female archer lft. black \$ red

(R)



Hartford & New Haven Turnpike circa 1799

5 mill	undated sheep & pig black	(S)
2¢	same cow & donkey same	(S)
4¢	same horse, ox & mule same	(S)
6¢ 3 mills	same one horse sleigh same	(S)
12¢ 5 mills	same two 2-wheeled vehicles same	(S)
25¢	same four wheeled coach same	(S)
	Sheet 25¢, 12¢/5mills, 6¢/3mills, 4¢, 2¢, 5mills	(R)
4¢	undated horse, ox & mule blue	(S)
6¢ 3 mills	same one horse sleigh blue	(S)



P. Jewel & Sons

Exchange Bank

Lith. of E. B. & E. C. Kellogg, Hartford, Conn.

(Pliny Jewel Sr. & Pliny Jewel Jr. Hyde & Leather Dealers 272 & 274 State St.)

5¢ printed Oct. 1, 1862 black

(C)

10¢ printed Sept. 1, 1862 black

(C)

25¢ same

(S)

50¢ same

(R)



F. A. Marcy

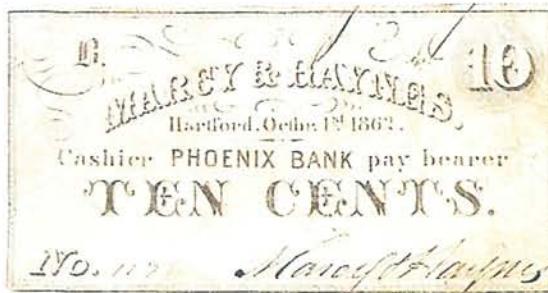
commission scrip

Patent applied for by Tiffany Bros. Buffalo, N.Y.

(Frederick A. Marcy Boots & Shoes 376 Main St.)

\$1.00 undated circa 1873 black

(S)



Marcy & Haynes

Phoenix Bank

Bingham & Dodd Lith.

(Frederick A. Marcy & Charles W. Haynes Boots & Shoes 269 Main St.)

10¢ printed Oct. 1, 1862 black Back value green

(R)

25¢ same Back value green

(R)



H. C. Ransom

Charter Oak Bank

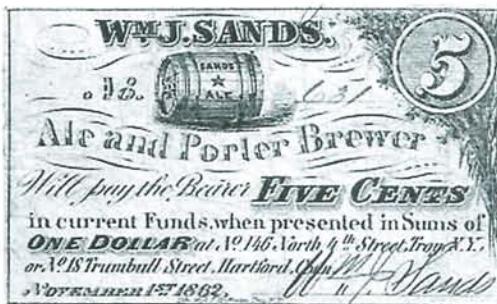
Bingham & Dodd Lith.

(Henry C. Ransom Wholesale & Retail dealers Staple & Fancy Dry Goods 378 Main St.)

5c handwritten Nov. 1, 1862 black (R)

10c same (R)

25c same (R)

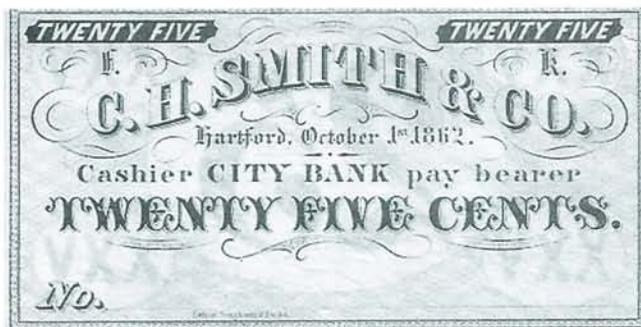


Wm. J. Sands No. 146 North 4th Street, Troy, N.Y. or No. 18 Trumbull St., Hartford, Conn.

Lith. of A. J. Hoffman, Troy, N.Y.

(Brewery)

5c printed November 1st, 1862 beer keg ctr. black (S)



C. H. Smith & Co.

City Bank

Bingham & Dodd Lith.

(Dry Goods 273 Main St.)

10c printed October 1st, 1862 black Back value green (R)

25c same Back value green (R)



Talcott & Post

Charter Oak Bank

(Caleb M. Talcott & W. H. Post Dry Goods 369 Main St.)

5c	printed Oct. 1, 1862 red	(C)
10c	same green	(C)
25c	same red	(S)
50c	same green	(S)
	Sheet 28 x 25c red	(R)



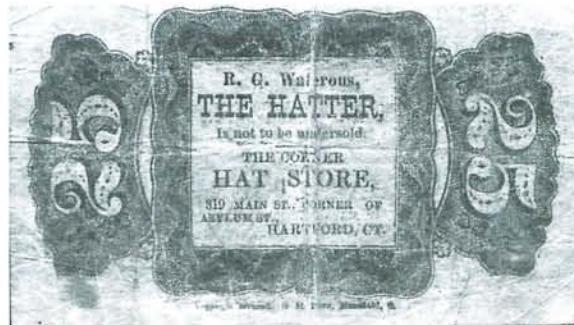
Lith. of E. B. & E. C. Kellogg, Hartford, Conn.

5c	printed Oct. 1, 1862 building lft. Black	(S)
	(Some examples show building at left has been cut off from the note)	
10c	same	(S)
25c	same	(S)
50c	same	(S)



Lith. of E. B. & E. C. Kellogg, Hartford, Conn.

10c	printed Oct. 1, 1862 building lft. Green	(R)
-----	--	-----



R.G. Waterous

Advt. Note

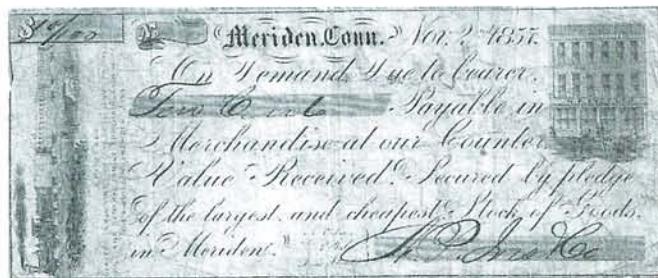
G.M. Fenn Mansfield, Ohio

The Hatter 319 Main, Corner of Asylum

50 Undated Face & Back the same green

(R)

Meriden



N. P. Ives & Co.

10¢ printed Nov. 2, 1857 black

(R)



J. Wilcox & Co.

Meriden Bank

Verelst & Van Strydonck 70 Maiden Lane N.Y.

(Jebediah Wilcox & Co. manufacturers of woolen goods Pratt St.)

(S)

10¢ printed November 25th, 1862 eagle on shield lft. green & black

(S)

15¢ same

(R)

25¢ same

(R)

50¢ same

(R)



J. Wilcox & Co.

Meriden National Bank

Maverick, Stephen & Co. No 176 Fulton St. N.Y.

\$1.00 printed October 8th, 1873 Face & Back green & black

(R)

\$2.00 same bust of woman lft. Ben Franklin rt. Same

(R)

\$5.00 same Washington on horseback lft. eagle rt. Same

(R)

Merwinsville



S. Merwin

Bank of Pawling (N.Y.)

(Sylvanus Merwin would not let the railroad pass through his property without it making his hotel a required meal stop and naming this stop Merwinsville even though it is located in Gaylordsville, Ct.)

25¢ handwritten Dec. 15, 1862 red & black

(R)

Middletown



Middletown Insurance Company

(Maritime Insurance)

\$1.00 handwritten 181 ship ctr. black

(R)

\$2.00 handwritten 181 woman w/ shield ctr. black

(R)

\$3.00 same ship ctr. black

(R)

Milford



Connecticut Mining & Manufacturing Co.

C. C. Wright & Prentiss NY

\$1.00	handwritten Oct. 11, 1837 black	(C)
\$2.00	same Oct. 9, 1837 same	(C)
\$3.00	same	(C)
\$5.00	same	(C)

Mystic



S. W. Burrows

(General Store)

Mystic River Bank

10¢	printed December 1st, 1862 green black & red	(R)
25¢	same	(R)

Mystic Bridge

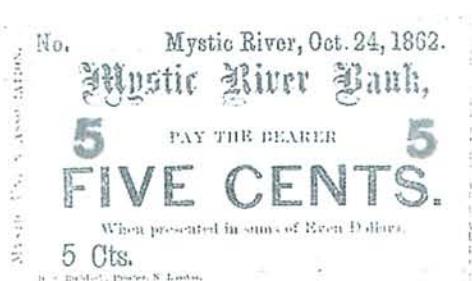


I. W. Dennison & Co. Merchants

(Isaac W. Dennison Country store general merchandise)

10¢	printed Oct. 20, 1862 green w/ red 10	(R)
10¢	same blue w/ red 10s	(R)
25¢	same colors?	(R)

Mystic River



Mystic Union Association

Mystic River Bank

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London

5¢ printed Oct. 24, 1862 blue w/ red 5s

(R)

10¢ printed Oct. 24, 1862 blue w/ red 10s

(R)

25¢ same

(R)

New Haven



W. M. Barber

Lith. By Punderson & Crisand New Haven

(William M. Barber Family Groceries 274 State St.)

\$1.00 printed January 1, 1861 black on salmon

(R)



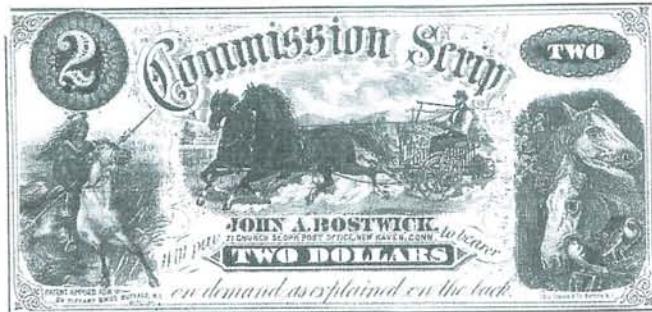
L. Besser's Mammoth Wardrobe

Advt. Note

Printer Manuf'ng Co. 14 Kilby St. Boston

50 undated Face & Back the same green

(R)



John A. Bostwick

commission scrip

Patent applied for by Tiffany Bros. Buffalo, N.Y.

Saddles, Harness, Bridles 71 Church St.

\$2.00 undated circa 1873 3 vignettes lft., rt, ctr.

(R)



Chamber of Commerce

1d printed December 3, 1794 black

(R)

1½d printed December 3, 1794 black

(R)



Fair Haven and Westville Railroad Co.

5¢ undated horse drawn trolley ctr. red on yellow paper

(R)

10¢ undated same green on white paper

(R)



Fair Haven and Westville R.R. Co.

10¢ printed Oct. 10, 1862 blue

(R)



E. E. Hall Family Grocer New Haven County Bank

Lith. By Punderson & Crisand New Haven

(227 Chapel cor. State)

10¢ handwritten Nov. 7, 1862 Ct. emblem ctr. black

25¢ same Novem. 10, 1862 same (S)

same Novem 18, 1862 same
50¢ same Nov. 8 1862 same

582 same Nov. 6, 1882 same (R)



E.W. Hibbart Fish, Lobster & Clams Advt. Note

Printer Manuf'g Co 14 Kilby St. Boston

168 & 169 Long Wharf

50 Undated Face & Back same green

(R)



E. Malley Fancy Dry Goods

Merchants Bank

Lith. By Punderson & Crisand New Haven

(Edward Malley, 368 Chapel St.)

5c handwritten Dec 15 1862 woman in field 1ft Black

10¢ same Nov 24, 1862 same (S)

188 same Nov. 24, 1882 same (3)



New York & New Haven RR Co.

Ferd. Mayer & Co. Lith. 96 Fulton St. N.Y.

5¢ undated train ctr. green

(S)

10¢ same

(S)

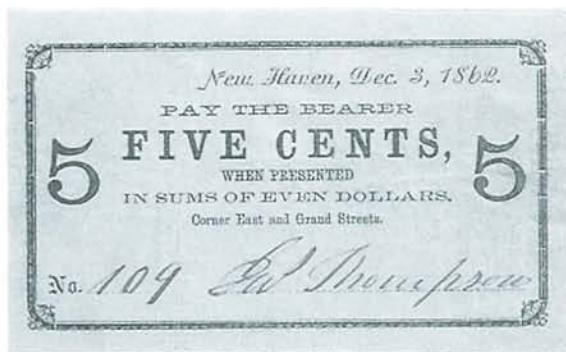


St. John Smith

Lith. By Punderson & Crisand New Haven

\$5.00 printed January 1, 1861 America ctr., Ceres lft. Black on salmon

(R)



J. W. Thompson

(James W. Thompson Grocer 45 Grand Ave.)

5¢ printed Dec. 3, 1862 black on pink paper

(R)



W. Webb Elm City Bank
(Washington Webb Agent Adams Express 219 Chapel St.)
25¢ printed Oct. 6, 1862 red & green

(R)

New London

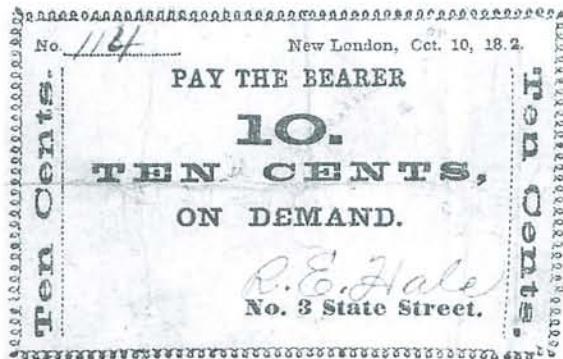


Wm. P. Benjamin New London Bank
D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London
(Dry Goods 24 State St. & 5 Main St.)
3c printed Dec. 20, 1862 green letters w/red 3's & 3 cents)
5c same

(R)
(R)



Butler, Hyde & Co. **Whaling Bank**
10c printed Nov. 17th, 1862 small clipper ship lower lft. green w/ red 10

**R. E. Hale**

(Dry Goods 39 State St.)

10¢ printed Oct. 10, 1862 black

(R)

25¢ printed Nov. 10, 1862 colors ?

(R)

**Samuel Hobron****Whaling Bank**

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London

(Coal Dealer 75 & 77 Main St.)

3¢ Dec. 1, 1862 man with horse cart lft. blue

(R)

5¢ same

(R)

**John Jeffrey**

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London

(Grocer 151 Main St.)

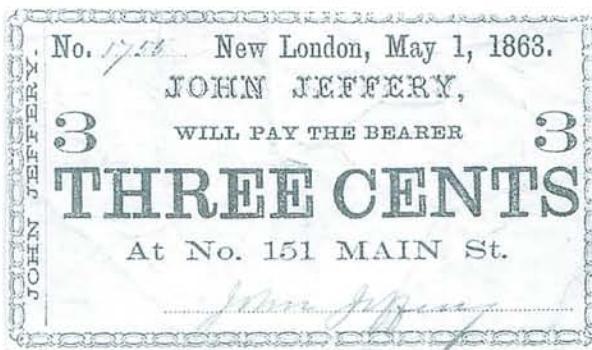
3¢ printed Dec. 1, 1862 U. S. Postal Currency green

Var. #1 upright of J in Jeffrey between w & L of New London above

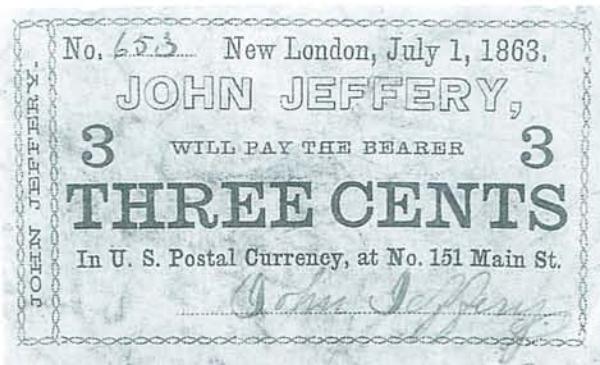
(R)



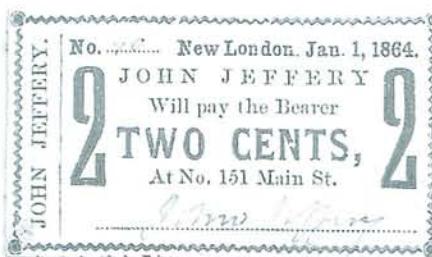
3c printed Dec. 1, 1862 same (different layout) green
 Var. #2 upright of J in Jeffery between L & o of New London above (R)



John Jeffery
 2c printed May 1, 1863 same, name spelled "Jeffery" (R)
 3c same May 1, 1863 same (R)



3c same July 1, 1863 same (R)



D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London
 2c same Jan. 1, 1864 blue cardboard 1 1/4" x 2 1/8" (R)

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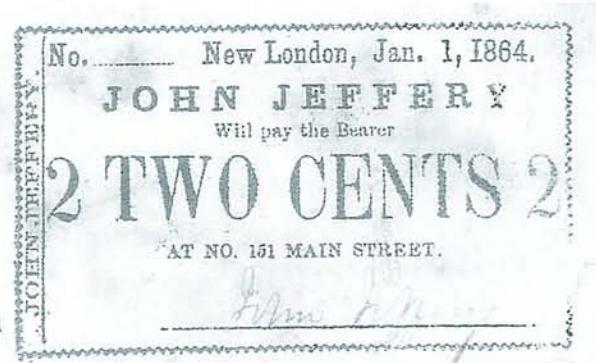
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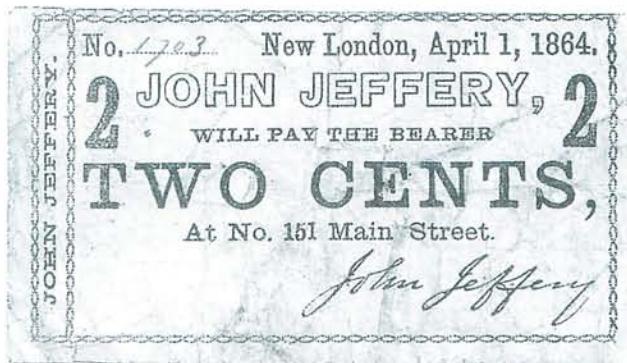
D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London
 2¢ same Jan. 1, 1864 blue cardboard 1½" x 2½"

(R)



2¢ same Jan. 1, 1864 blue paper

(S)

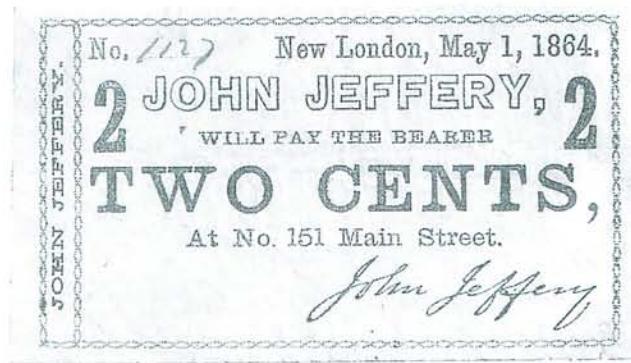


2¢ same April 1, 1864 same

(S)

3¢ same

(S)



2¢ same May 1, 1864 same

(S)

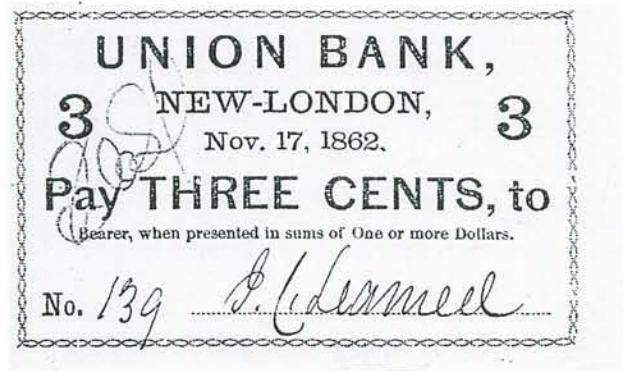
3¢ same May 1, 1864 same

(S)



3¢ same May 5, 1864 same

(S)

**J. C. Learned****Union Bank**

(Joshua C. Learned Insurance agent office at Savings Bank Main St.)

3¢ printed Nov. 17, 1862 black

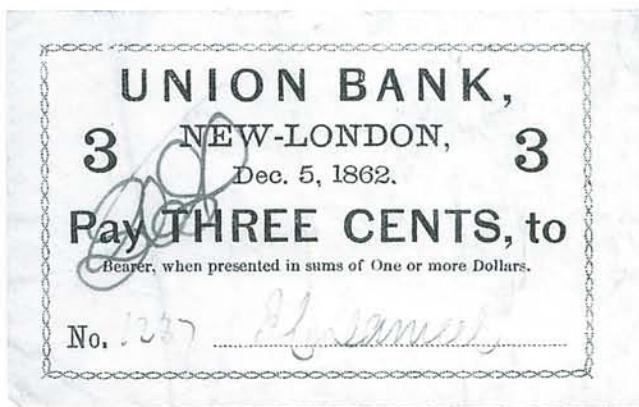
(R)

10¢ same

(R)

25¢ same

(R)



3¢ printed Dec. 5, 1862 same

(R)

5¢ same

(R)

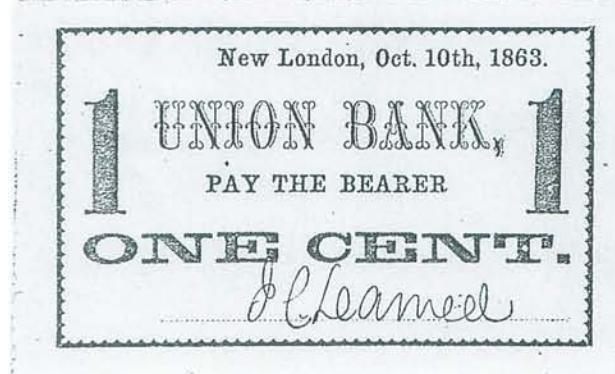
10¢ same

(R)



3c printed Feb. 25, 1863 same

(S)

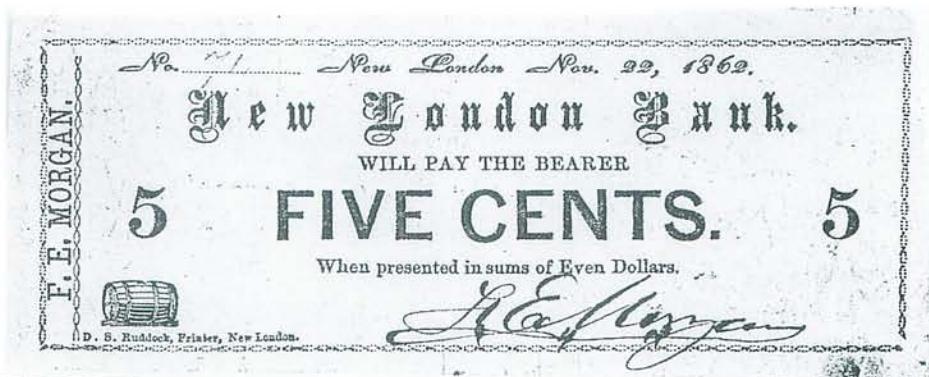


1c printed Oct. 10, 1863 black

(S)

2c same

(S)



F. E. Morgan

New London Bank

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London

(Francis E. Morgan Grocer 38 & 38½ Bank St.)

5c printed Nov. 22, 1862 keg lower lft. color?

(R)

10c same

(R)

20c same

(R)

25c same

(R)

Higgins Museum to host 2009 National Bank Note Seminar

THE HIGGINS MUSEUM OF NATIONAL BANKING has announced the scheduling of a special 2009 educational seminar dedicated to National Bank Note topics for Wednesday and Thursday, August 12-13, featuring four nationally recognized authorities in the field. The event will be held at the museum facility in Okoboji -- situated in the heart of the Great Lakes resort and recreation area of northwest Iowa -- enabling participants to view and enjoy the largest collection of issues on permanent exhibit anywhere.

Featured speakers at the seminar will be James Hughes, associate curator of the Smithsonian National Numismatic Collection; Don C. Kelly, author of the widely referenced National Bank Notes guide and census reference; Allen Mincho, the long time contributor of "Notes on the Marketplace" appearing in *Bank Note Reporter*; and James C. Ehrhardt and Steven J. Sweeney, co-authors of *Iowa National Bank Notes*.

Joining with the Higgins Museum in co-sponsoring this seminar are the Central States Numismatic Society, the Professional Currency Dealers Association, and the Society of Paper Money Collectors, with support also provided by *Bank Note Reporter*. The registration fee for the seminar is \$50, including a catered lunch and light snacks during breaks, or just \$40 for members of the co-sponsoring CSNS, PCDA and SPMC organizations.

The seminar will get underway with a welcome reception at the Higgins Museum on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12, from

5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. The seminar proper will get underway at 8:30 a.m. on Thursday, Aug. 13, with a brief welcoming assembly and introductions. Each speaker is being allotted one-hour and 15-minutes time slots, with round table question and answer discussions following. The day's seminar is scheduled to formally conclude at 5:30 p.m.

The speakers will cover a wide range of interesting and insightful topics. Hughes will explore the Upper Midwest National Bank Note treasures at the Smithsonian. Kelly will delve into the "surprise" discoveries that may be out there awaiting National Bank Note collectors. Mincho will provide an analysis of marketplace evolution with observations stretching from yesterday through today and on to tomorrow. Ehrhardt and Sweeney will dissect and update the Iowa National Bank Note census published in 2006.

Participants in the seminar sessions must register in advance by contacting Higgins Museum curator Larry Adams, who can be reached by calling 712-332-5859, or by e-mail to ladams@thehigginsmuseum.org. Registration remittances are to be directed to the Higgins Museum, 1507 Sanborn Avenue, P.O. Box 258, Okoboji, IA 51355.

Overnight accommodations are available right in Okoboji, within a mile of the museum, at the Arrowhead Resort & Conference Center, where a special room block rate for a standard room with two queen beds is \$99 per night, for the nights of August 12 and 13. Contact the Arrowhead direct at 1-800-727-4561. ♦

"Fresh, new book" covers Kansas paper money

Reviewed by Gene Hessler, former Editor of *Paper Money*

Kansas Paper Money, An Illustrated History 1854-1935 by Steve Whitfield, edited by Fred Reed, McFarland Publishing, 268 pages, hard cover, \$49.95, www.mcfarlandpub.com.

LIKE THIS BOOK! THOUGH IDENTIFIED AS A revision, I consider this 2009 publication as a fresh, new book and catalog.

Following the "How to Use This Book," which includes "Rarity" ratings, the author presents a brief but comprehensive Kansas Banking History.

In six chapters Mr. Whitfield covers the Territorial Period; Statehood; the Civil War Crisis; the Post-Civil War Period; Miscellaneous Scrip; and the National Bank Period.

The author knows these sub divisions of his subject and makes more than an adequate presentation of each for collectors, researchers and historians.

Following the just mentioned six chapters are eight appendices that cover additional information including modern reproductions, altered notes, printers and more that readers will find helpful.

I counted 46 illustrations identified as being unique. For the territory and state

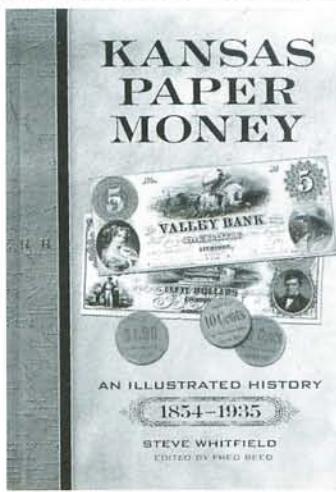
of Kansas, this is an achievement to document and show such rarities. In appendix G Steve Whitfield lists surviving Kansas notes, and where "only one or two such notes are known, serial numbers are reported."

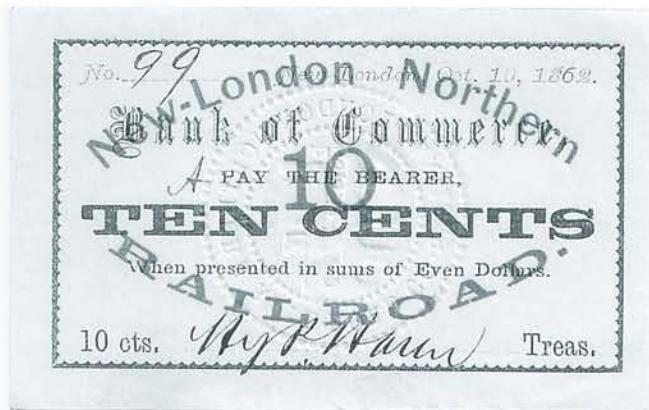
The histories of the issuers are extremely helpful. Ancillary and compatible illustrations of locales, buildings, advertisements, ephemera and people enhance the history presented and help bring the currency and scrip to life.

The only criticism I have, and I would be criticized by a few if I failed to mention that no attributions were given to the few engravers who could have been mentioned, especially for the notes produced by American Bank Note Company. On page 61 at the lower left of the James D. Smillie engraving of *The Mill Door*, the name of the artist, F.O.C. Darley is partially visible. This book does not suffer from omissions such as this, but would have been enhanced with this additional information.

I commend Steve Whitfield for his thorough research on a subject that collectors and historians will learn and benefit from, and to repeat what was said previously, I like this book!

This attractive book has 268 pages, 393 illustrations and is priced at \$49.95 and may be ordered from McFarland, the publisher, at www.mcfarlandpub.com or toll free at 1-800-253-2187. ♦

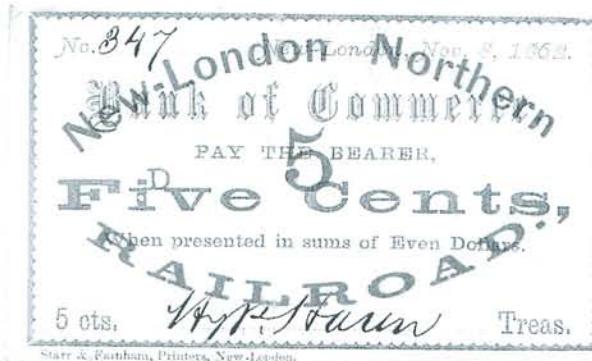




New London Northern Railroad Bank of Commerce

5c printed Oct. 10, 1862 blue & red
10c same

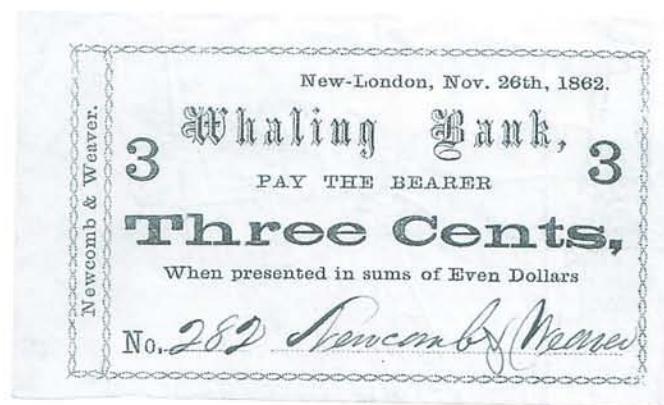
(S)
(S)



Starr & Farnham, Printers, New London

5c printed Nov. 8, 1862 green & red
10c same
25c same

(S)
(S)
(S)



Newcomb & Weaver

(Dry Goods 21 State St.)

3c printed Nov. 26, 1862 black
5c same

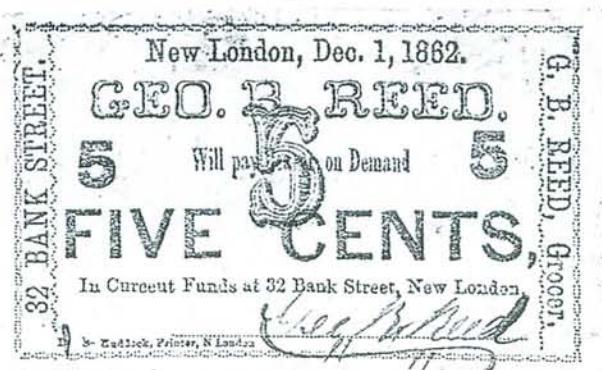
Whaling Bank

(R)
(R)

**G. B. Reed**

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London
(George B. Reed Grocer 32 Bank St.)
3¢ printed Oct. 28, 1862 red & green

(R)

**GEO. B. REED GROCER**

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London
5¢ printed Dec. 1, 1862 red & green

(R)

**Seth Smith**

Whaling Bank
D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London
(M.D. Druggist 28 State St.)
5¢ printed Nov. 24th, 1862 colors?
10¢ same

(R)



A. C. Wright

Norwich Savings Bank

3¢ printed Dec. 10, 1862 Bust of Washington lft. colors ?
 10¢ same

(R)
(R)

Norwalk



Tilton the Clothier

Advt. Note

50 Undated Face and Back the same green

(R)

Norwich



C. W. Ames

Merchants Bank

10¢ printed Dec. 10th, 1862 black w/ red 10
 15¢ printed Dec. 10th, 1862 black w/ red 15
 25¢ same black w/ red 25
 50¢ same black w/ red 50

(R)
(R)
(R)
(R)



Andrew & Nash **Uncas Bank**
 (Erastus O. Andrew & A. B. Nash Fruit, Groceries, woodware 59-61 Water)
 5¢ handwritten Oct. 18th, 1862 blue (S)
 10¢ same (S)
 25¢ same (S)



Barstow & Palmer **Merchants Bank**
 (John P. Bastow & Edwin Palmer Agricultural implements 15 Water)
 5¢ handwritten April 18, 1862 blue (R)



Hammond & Huntington **Norwich Bank**
 (Henry K. Hammond & H. G. Huntington wholesale groceries 25 Water)
 10¢ handwritten Oct. 14, 1862 colors ? (R)



D. Huntington **Norwich Bank**
 (Daniel Huntington Dry Goods 7 Shetucket)
 25¢ handwritten Oct. 15, 1862 colors (R)



Smith Bros. Groceries, Provisions Advt. Note

Printer Manuf'g Co. 14 Kilby St. Boston
(21 Water St.)

50 Face & back the same green

(R)

Redding Ridge



Fanton & Sons

Oliver & Brother, Print., 89 Nassau St. N.Y.

(Shirt Manufacturers)

25¢	train ctr. black on blue paper	1850s	(S)
50¢	hands holding scales ctr. same		(S)
\$1.00	beehive ctr. same		(S)
\$1.00	clipper ship ctr. same		(S)
\$2.00	train ctr. same		(S)
\$2.00	clipper ship ctr. same		(S)
\$3.00	beehive ctr. same		(S)
\$3.00	hands holding scales ctr. same		(S)
sheet 25¢ \$3.00 \$2.00 50¢ , \$2.00 , \$1.00 , \$1.00 , \$3.00 black on blue paper			(R)

Rockefeller



O. J. Hodge

Winsted Bank

10¢ printed Oct. 15, 1862 red

(R)

50¢ same

(R)

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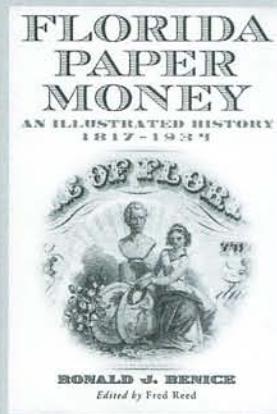
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Large Currency	7-7/8" x 3-1/2"	\$26.75	\$48.00	\$226.00	\$410.00
Auction	9 x 3-3/4"	\$26.75	\$48.00	\$226.00	\$410.00
Foreign Currency	8 x 5	\$32.00	\$58.00	\$265.00	\$465.00
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Stock Certificate					
End Open	9-1/2" x 12-1/2"	\$19.00	\$83.00	\$150.00	\$345.00
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South Coventry



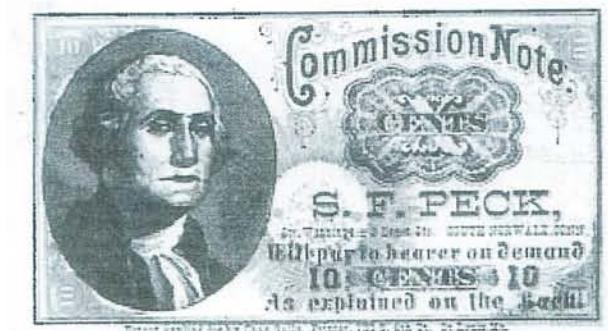
Boynton Bros.

Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty N. York & Philada.

\$3.00 handwritten Nov. 13th, 1845 black

(R)

South Norwalk



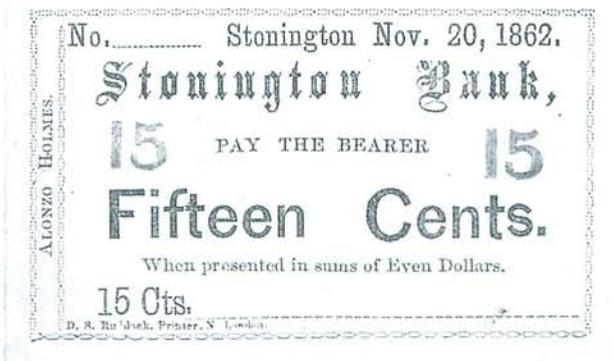
S. F. Peck Druggist & Apothecary commission note

Patent Applied for by Chas. Galle, Printer, 735 S. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

10c undated circa 1873 black & red

(R)

Stonington



Alonzo Holmes

D. S. Ruddock, Printer, N. London

5c printed Nov. 20, 1862 blue w/ red 5

(S)

15c same w/ red 15

(R)

20c same w/ red 20

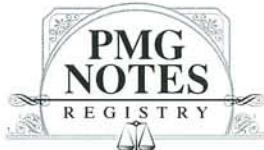
(R)

25c same w/ red 25

(R)

Stonington Bank

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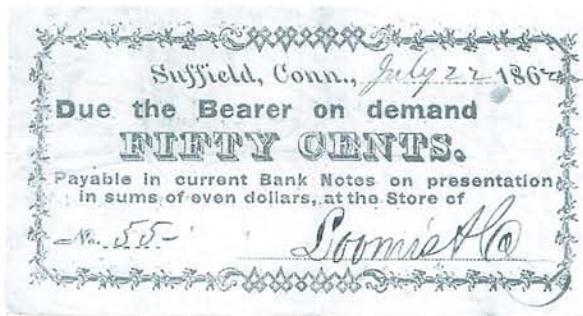
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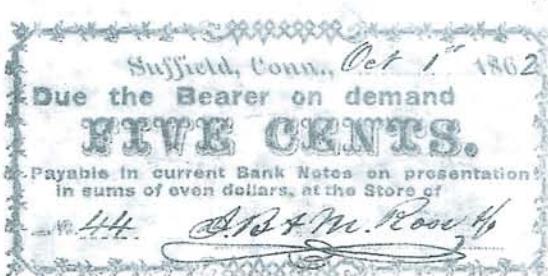
Suffield



Loomis & Co.

Country store general merchandise

5c	handwritten Nov. 1, 1862	red	(C)
10c	same Oct 1, 1862	"	(C)
25c	same July 22, 1862	"	(C)
50c	same		(C)



J. B. & M. Rose & Co.

Country store general merchandise

5c	handwritten Oct. 1st, 1862	red	(R)
25c	handwritten Oct. 1st, 1862	red	(R)



Geo. Williston

(General Merchant)

5c	handwritten Oct. 10, 1862	red	(S)
10c	same		(S)
25c	same		(S)

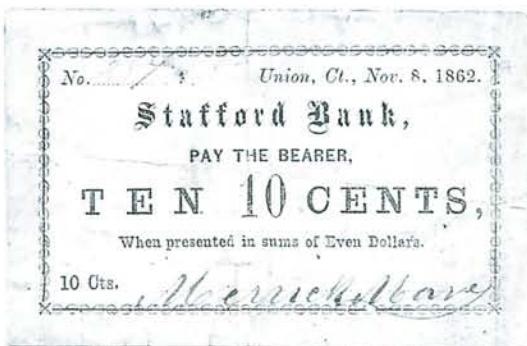
Tariffville



New England Carpet Co.

10¢	handwritten 18 building ctr. black	(S)
15¢	same	(S)
25¢	same	(S)
50¢	same	(S)
sheet 50¢ 25¢ 15¢ 10¢		(R)

Union



Merrick Marcy

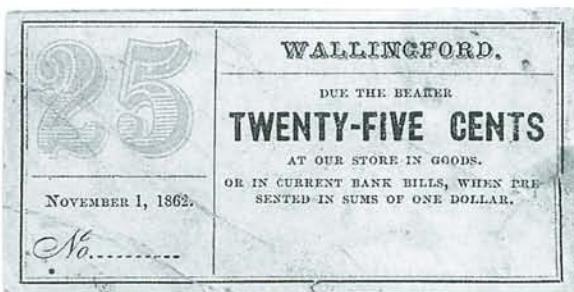
(General Merchant)

10¢ printed Nov. 8, 1862 blue

Stafford Bank

(R)

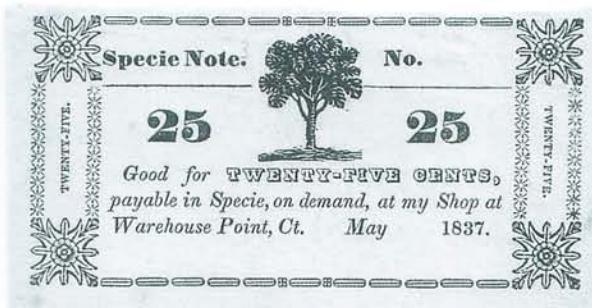
Wallingford



Issuer unknown

5¢	printed November 1, 1862 black & ?	(R)
10¢	same black & yellow	(R)
25¢	same black & green	(R)
50¢	same black & red	(R)

Warehouse Point



Issuer unknown

25¢ printed May 1837 Specie Note Tree ctr. black

(R)



Pease & Thompson

10¢ handwritten Oct. 1st, 1855 black

(R)



Aaron Smith

Cussons, May & Sheppard printer, (not evident)

Name on front, value on back.

(General Merchant)

5¢	undated	round cardboard	black/blue-grey	(C)
10¢	same	black/red-orange		(C)
25¢	same	black/yellow		(C)
50¢	same	black/white		(C)
\$1.00	same	black/salmon		(C)

Waterbury



Benedict, Merriman & Co. Elton Loan & Trust Co.

(General Merchants Exchange Place)

Image, courtesy Connecticut Historical Society.

25¢ printed Oct. 1st, 1862 black

(R)

Westford



Westford Glass Company's Store

Westford Glass Co. operated from 1857 to 1873 in the Westford section of Ashford, Ct. The Company store operated during this period.

5¢ handwritten 18 steamboat ctr. small eagle rt. black

(R)

10¢ same

(R)

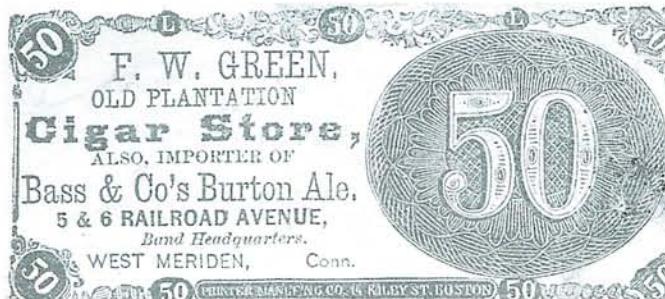
\$1.00 same Jun. 9, 1863 same

(R)

\$2.00 same

(R)

West Meriden



F. W. Green

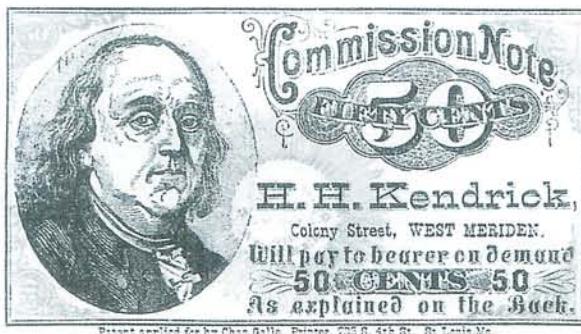
Adv. note

Printer Manuf'g Co. 14 Kilby St. Boston

(Cigars & tobacco 10 & 12 Railroad Ave.)

50 undated Face & Back the same green

(R)



H. H. Kendrick

Commission note

Patent Applied for by Chas. Galle, Printer, 735 S. 4th St. St. Louis, Mo.

(Dry & Fancy Goods 14 Colony St.)

50¢ undated circa 1873 Ben Franklin lft. back adv. black, red & green

(R)

Westport



Bell & Sanford

Fairfield County Bank

Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty N. York & Philda.

\$2.00 handwritten 18 woman standing lft., rt. black

(R)



F. J. Betts

Fairfield County Bank

Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty N. York & Philda.

\$3.00 handwritten 18 view of Westport River ctr. Ships lft. & rt.

(R)

On This Date in Paper Money History -- July 2009

By Fred Reed ©

July 1

1659, Connecticut currency engraver Jeremiah Drummer apprentices to John Hull; 1862, State of Florida issues certificates of deposit payable in Confederate currency; 1880, BEP moves out of Treasury Building into separate facility;

July 2

1827, CSA currency printer Blanton Duncan born; 1951, punched cards replace Postal Notes; 1984, last delivery of Series 1963 \$20 FRNs;

July 3

1790, City of Albany, NY issues municipal scrip; 1914, paper money author Chuck O'Donnell born; 1961, BEP engraver William S. Fleishell III born;

July 4

1826, paper money subject Thomas Jefferson dies; 1840, President Van Buren approves Independent Treasury Act which allows the government to control its own money;

July 5

1864, William Pitt Fessenden takes office as Treasury Secretary; 1865, William P. Wood becomes first Chief of the U.S. Secret Service;

July 6

1785, Congress adopts decimal system, first nation to do so; 1835, Chief Justice John Marshall (FR 372-375) dies;

July 7

1817, New York City banks resume specie payments following end of War of 1812; 1862, *New York World* notes circulation of shinplasters in the city; 1863, Cambridge, MA inventor Levi L. Tower patents currency and stamp box;

July 8

1775, Massachusetts Colonial Currency (FR MA149-157) bears this date; 1873, Lincoln, Nebraska, pays bill from Continental Bank Note Co. for printing \$1/\$2 scrip;

July 9

1868, 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution repudiates Confederate and southern states indebtedness; 1906, paper money dealer Aubrey Bebee born;

July 10

1832, Andy Jackson vetoes extension of Second Bank of the U.S. charter; 1870, National Banks chartered after this date limited to issue no more than \$500K in notes;

July 11

1804, Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton (FR 1-5, 41) mortally wounded from duel with Aaron Burr; 1865, Assistant Treasury Secretary George Harrington departs;

July 12

1793, Thomas Jefferson drafts United States Bank for \$800 in favor of James Blake; 1861, financier Jay Cooke approaches Treasury Secretary Chase offering his services in the sale of government securities;

July 13

1861, Act prohibits commercial intercourse between citizens of the U.S. and inhabitants of districts in which insurrection exists; 1902, SPMC founder Glenn B. Smedley born;

July 14

1703, beaver pelts valued at five pecks of Indian corn for trade purposes in New York; 1896, Educational Series \$1 note "History Instructing Youth" placed in circulation; 1934, Ben Spear copyrights "Lincoln Legal Tender Money" booklet in Spokane, WA; 1969, Federal Reserve ceases to pay out high denomination (\$500 and above) notes;

July 15

1816, NYC Council names William H. Bunn to sign municipal scrip; 1940, unissued Palestine Currency Board 5-pound essay depicts Church of the Holy Sepulcher;

July 16

1863, First National Bank organized in District of Columbia (FNB Washington #26); 1992, *Currencies and Crises* by Paul R. Krugman copyrighted;

July 17

1695, Scottish Parliament authorizes Bank of Scotland; 1863, S.M. Clark, director of the National Currency Bureau, informs Treasury Secretary Chase "In God Is Our Trust" is on the \$1,000 Interest bearing Treasury Note authorized by Act of March 3, 1863;

July 18

1868, 14th Amendment takes effect barring redemption of obligations incurred in aiding Southern rebellion; 1996, "Dollar\$ & cents," celebrating 20 years of collecting *trompe l'oeil* currency paintings by the Fed Board, opens at Beacon Hill Fine Art;

July 19

1866, *Naramore's Photographic Bank Note Detector* patented; 1973, Check Collectors Round Table founded;

July 20

1875, Charles B. Hall, cashier of Boston National Bank, elected first president of American Bankers Assoc. "spoke on annoyance of two-cent stamp required on checks and the continuing war tax on banks"; 1952, ANA President T. James Clarke dies;

July 21

1869, Treasury Secretary Boutwell issues notice that possessing distinctive distributed fibers currency paper is a felony; 1945, BEP releases last \$500/\$1000 FRNs;

July 22

1839, William Selden takes office as U.S. Treasurer; 1935, expiration date of bonds backing circulation of National Bank Notes;

July 23

1775, Continental Congress appoints 3 men to supervise printing \$2 million currency, and 28 people to sign/number them; 1861, last CSA Montgomery \$500 notes issued;

July 24

1846, noted banker, Comptroller of Currency and paper money author A. Barton Hepburn born; 1866, Comptroller of Currency Freeman Clarke leaves office; 1866, James M. Willcox patents introducing fibers to localized area of security paper;

July 25

1930, *Minnesota Obsolete Notes* author Rocky Rockholt born; 1957, BEP commences printing \$1 Silver Certificates with motto "In God We Trust" on back;

July 26

1845, Florida revokes charter of Union Bank of Florida and repudiates so-called Faith Bonds pledged by State; 1862, Treasury Secretary George B. Cortelyou born;

July 27

1694, Bank of England chartered; 1778, Francis Hopkinson becomes Treasurer of Loans;

July 28

1922, Stan. V. Henkels of Philadelphia auctions estate of John C. Browne, including his Confederate currency and coin collections; 1957, end of Humphrey-Priest tenure;

July 29

1861, CSA Treasury Secretary C.G. Memminger reports on finances; 1980, Numismatic Association of Southern California auctions off its library to members;

July 30

1849, inventor, banknote and U.S. Mint engraver Jacob Perkins dies; 1969, First delivery of Series 1969 \$20 FRN;

July 31

1830, BEP Director Edward McPherson born; 1914, first emergency money appears in Germany; issued by Buerigliches Brauhaus GmbH, Bremen



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E. J. Jesup

Fairfield County Bank

Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty N. York & Philda.

\$2.00 handwritten 18 woman standing lft., rt. black

(R)



Lipton & Barnes

Fairfield County Bank

Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty N. York & Philda.

\$2.00 handwritten 18 woman standing lft., rt. black

(R)



Morgan, Ketchum & Son

Fairfield County Bank

Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty N. York & Philda.

\$5.00 handwritten 18

sheet \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00.

(R)

(R)

All 5 Westport issuers could have used these designs.

However, only the issued denominations listed above have been confirmed.

On This Date in Paper Money History -- August 2009

By Fred Reed ©

August 1

1770, explorer William Clark (FR 114-122) born; **1862**, \$1 and \$2 Legal Tender Notes bear this printed date; **1862**, Minneapolis, MN issues five-cent municipal scrip;

August 2

1766, Charles Townshend becomes British Chancellor of the Exchequer; **1911**, Thomas Edison releases his film *Money to Burn*;

August 3

1861, CSA authorizes an additional \$1 million in large denomination interest bearing treasury notes; **1920**, G.F.C. Smillie's BEP contract as Superintendent of Picture Engravers extended for two years;

August 4

1790, Congress refines debt funding \$1 in bonds for \$100 in Continental Currency; **1886**, Congress OKs additional Silver Certificates, including small denominations;

August 5

1861, CSA District Attorney at Charleston, SC warns against "trading with the enemy"; **1961**, Fidel Castro issues decree invalidating pre-revolutionary Cuban currency; **1995**, *Civil War Encased Stamps: the Issuers and Their Times* by Fred Reed published;

August 6

1846, Treasury Secretary Robert Walker reinstates Independent Treasury System; **1928**, printing of U.S. small size currency begins;

August 7

1863, First National Bank organized in New Jersey (FNB Newark #52); **1928**, Treasury unveils new small size currency;

August 8

1899, Lucy Holcombe Pickens, who appears on Confederate \$100 notes, dies; **1929**, Wooden flat commemorates Salem, OR American Legion Convention;

August 9

1837, Cawhaba, Alabama, town council issues depression scrip; **1965**, BEP Engraving Director Donald R. McLeod dies; **1990**, first Singapore polymer note;

August 10

1846, President Polk signs legislation establishing Smithsonian Institution; **1864**, end of Chittenden-Spinner combined tenure as Register and Treasurer;

August 11

1864, NYT reports "grand haul of counterfeiters," the Johnston Family and 11 presses, dies, ink, paper seized; **1894**, encased stamp issuer Boston pharmacist Joseph Burnett dies;

August 12

1858, first Hawaiian bank, Bishop & Co. opened by Charles Bishop and William Aldrich; **1930**, currency speculator George Soros born; **1971**, Oil City Pennsylvania circulates "Centennial Purchase Coupons" for one cent;

August 13

1910, Florence Nightingale, who appears on U.S. obsoletes, dies; **1971**, BEP Director James A. Conlon tells SPMC Bureau favors \$2 note, opposes multi-colored bills;

August 14

1912, BEP and U.S. Mint engraver Edward R. Grove born; **1970**, Bank of Scotland 5-pound note shows Sir Walter Scott;

August 15

1864, Some Compound Interest Bearing Treasury Notes bear this overprint date; **1935**, Treasury announces new \$1 note back with obverse and reverse of Great Seal;

August 16

1869, Third Issue of Fractional Currency ceases, according to Matt Rother; **1918**, German Co-Operative Savings and Loan Assoc., Buffalo, NY changes name to Lincoln Savings & Loan Assoc.;

August 17

1837, Virginia Governor John B. Floyd, who appears on state notes, dies; **1893**, Banknote engraver John W. Casilear dies; **1948**, Israeli Parliament passes Bank Note Ordinance Act;

August 18

1775, issue date of first of Sword in Hand Massachusetts notes engraved by Paul Revere; **1961**, paper money enthusiasts meet at Atlanta dealers home to discuss formation of paper money society;

August 19

1861, CSA authorizes Treasury Notes payable six months after peace treaty with U.S.; **1966**, SPMC holds its annual meeting;

August 20

1722, first colonial engraver of American paper money John Coney dies; **1927**, Irish Currency Act authorizes gold coinage and legal tender issue of currency notes;

August 21

1862, first issue of Postage Currency according to *New York Times*; **1964**, Ernest Craighead receives \$2.50 gold piece for second best article in *Paper Money*;

August 22

1862, S.M. Clark appointed chief clerk, Treasury Department; **1903**, BEP ships first small size currency (Philippine peso notes) to San Francisco;

August 23

1858, counterfeits circulate of Howard Banking Co., MA notes depicting Santa Claus in his sleigh; **1947**, Aubrey Bebee, George Blake, William Donlon, W.A. Philpott, Ted Hammer display paper money at Buffalo, NY ANA show;

August 24

1814, British burn Main Treasury Building; **1861**, first Demand Note, a \$10 payable at Philadelphia, issued by the Treasury Department to Salmon P. Chase;

August 25

1774, New York Water Works Colonial Currency (FR NY167-170) bears this date; **1936**, U.S. paper money and Fractional Currency collector Charles Markus dies;

August 26

1861, issue of Demand Notes to the public commenced, according to U.S. Treasurer Jas. Gilfillan; **1912**, Congress appropriates funds for construction of an additional 12 currency laundering machines; **1921**, Thomas Elder sells Lewis C. Gehring paper money and coin collection;

August 27

1861, "First Richmond Issue" CSA notes released; **1942**, National Bank Note researcher/author Peter Huntoon born; **1962**, Treasury Secretary Dillon writes off \$9 million in Old Series Gold Certificates as lost/destroyed;

August 28

1846, BEP engraver Robert Ponickau born; **1909**, publisher John Oliver Amos, founder of *Coin World*, born; **1911**, Ben G. Green exhibits "one of the largest and most comprehensive [collections of encased postage stamps] in the country" at the Chicago Art Institute during the American Numismatic Association convention;

August 29

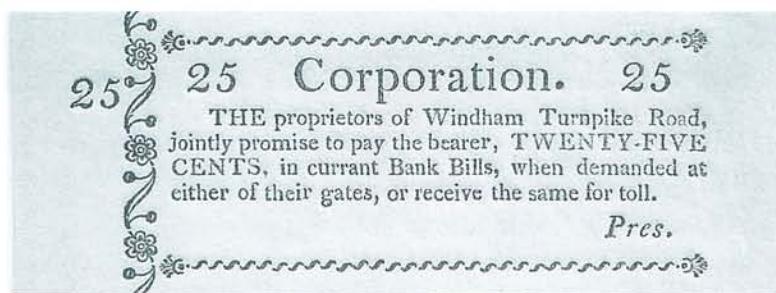
1780, Treasury Secretary Richard Rush born; **1814**, NYC Common Council approves issue of \$25,000 in small change bills in response to request from Mayor DeWitt Clinton;

August 30

1801, Colonial paper money enthusiast Joshua I. Cohen born; **1948**, Bank of England issues Treasury Note for £1,000,000 in connection with the Marshall Plan;



Windham



Windham Turnpike Road

1c	undated black	(R)
3c	undated black	(R)
4c	undated black	(R)
5c	undated black	(R)
12½c	undated black	(R)
17c	undated black	(R)
25c	undated black	(R)
sheet 5c , 25c , 17c , 12½c , 1c , 4c , 3c , 1c		(R)

Winsted



Clifton Mills Co.

Hurlbut Bank

10c printed Oct. 15, 1862 red

(R)

Wolcottville



Alvord & Brother

Dealers in Boots & Shoes

Denomination ? undated 3 vignettes lft. , rt. , ctr. color ?

(R)

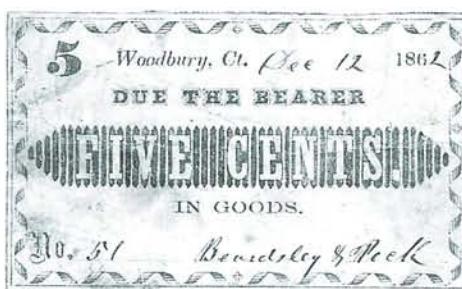
Woodbury



Beardsley & Peck

25¢ same Dec. 6, 1862 man holding sheath of grain lft. black on yellow paper

(R)



5¢ handwritten Dec. 12, 1862 black

(R)

Woodville



F. Chittenden

Bridgeport Bank

3¢ printed Nov. 26, 1862 woman ctr. black

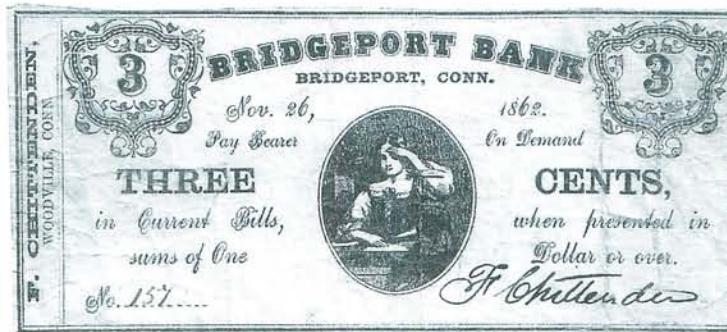
(R)

5¢ same

(R)

25¢ same

(R)



3c printed Nov. 26, 1862 woman in oval ctr. black (S)
 5c same black (S)
 10c same black w/ red 10 (R)

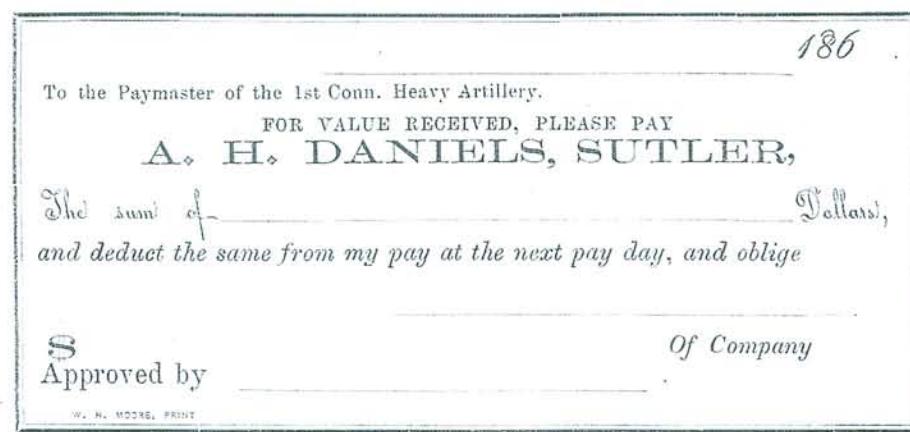


F. Chittenden

Phoenix Branch Bank

3c printed Nov. 26, 1862 man standing ctr black & bank name in red (R)
 10c same unissued w/o bank name in red (R)

SUTLER ISSUES

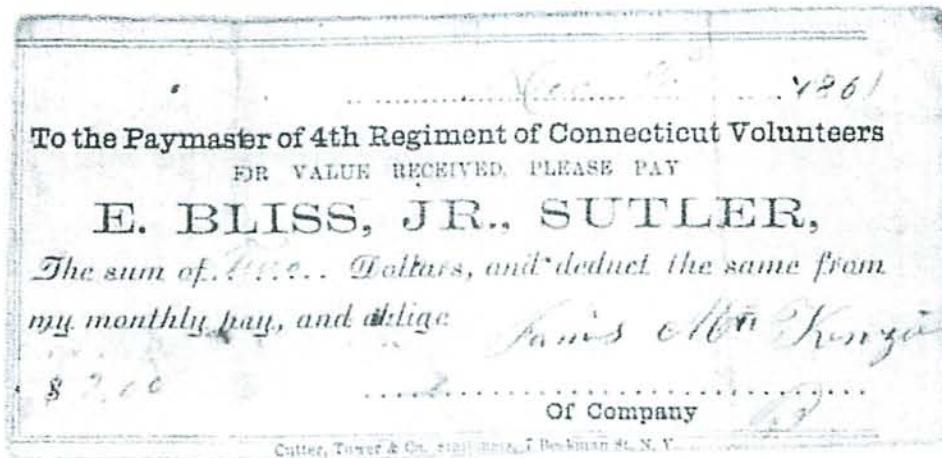


1st Conn. Heavy Artillery
 W. H. Moore, Print.

A. H. Daniels sutler

paymaster order handwritten 186 unissued black paper

(S)



4th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers E. Bliss Jr. sutler
 Cutter, Tower & Co. Stationers 7 Beekman St. N.Y.
 paymaster order handwritten Dec. 3rd, 1861 \$2.00 black, on paper

(R)



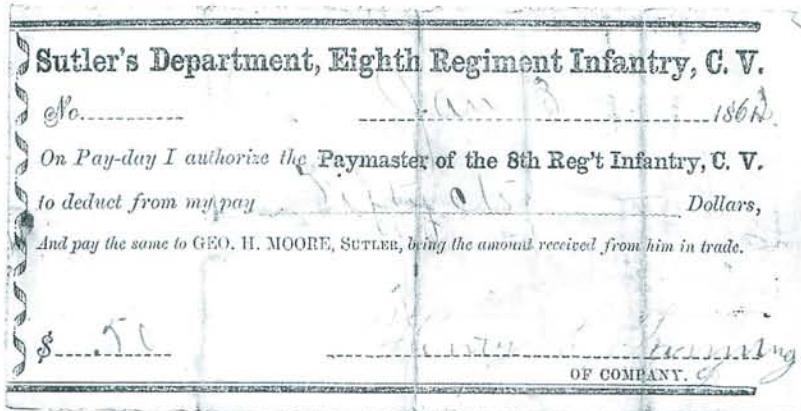
6th Regiment Conn. Volunteers overprint Samuel A. Cooley Sutler
 10 undated Redeemable in goods only. Until next pay day
 black on green cardboard overprint red

(R)



6th Reg't. Conn. Vols. E. D. Gardner sutler
 10c undated good for 10 cts in goods back 10 black on yellow cardboard

(R)



8th Regiment Infantry C V

Geo. H. Moore sutler

paymaster order handwritten Dec. 17, 1861 \$2.00 black paper

(R)

SUMMARY

This listing is most likely not complete but should represent the greater number of issues available. A sincere effort has been made to canvass the known specialists of this collecting field representing well over 200 years of collecting. As a service to collectors a complete and periodically updated listing may be downloaded at no cost from the website of the Mansfield Numismatic Society, www.MansfieldNumismaticSociety.org. Collectors locating examples of Connecticut Merchant Scrip not yet listed are encouraged to contact the authors for future inclusion. To contact either of the authors please e-mail to: oldmoneyinfo@yahoo.com or mail to C. John Ferreri, P.O. Box 33 Storrs, CT 06268.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the following collectors for their unselfish help in supplying copies or descriptions of scrip notes in their possession. Thanks go to Richard Ulbrich, Joseph Nye, Robert Galiette, James Ference and Bruce Hagen for supplying information and/or images of many notes not previously encountered by the catalogers, and to the Connecticut Historical Society for access to its archives. Also, to the Mansfield Numismatic Society for allowing space on its web page for this listing. It is appreciated that Mr. Fred Reed, Editor of *Paper Money* magazine and the Society of Paper Money Collectors gave us some guidance and provided a platform with which to launch this endeavor.

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THE BUCK Starts Here

A Primer for Collectors
BY GENE HESSLER

Engraver's kin searches for his banknote art

THERE ARE SECURITY ENGRAVERS IN THIS country and some in Europe with whom I have become acquainted. I have become a dedicated student, one obsessed might be more appropriate, of engravers and their work. So, when I received a telephone call from a gentleman who identified himself as the great grandson of Alfred Jones, one of America's best security engravers, I was extremely pleased. After a few telephone calls including one to American Bank Note Company (ABNCo), this man was directed to me. He was aware that his great grandfather once engraved for ABNCo, but knew nothing of the work his relative produced and how examples could be obtained.

This descendent, I'll call him Mr. D, had some knowledge of the commercial engraved work of Alfred Jones, and contacted every art club and organization to which his relative once belonged. With some suggestions from them, examples, most often illustrated pages taken from books, were purchased from a variety of places.

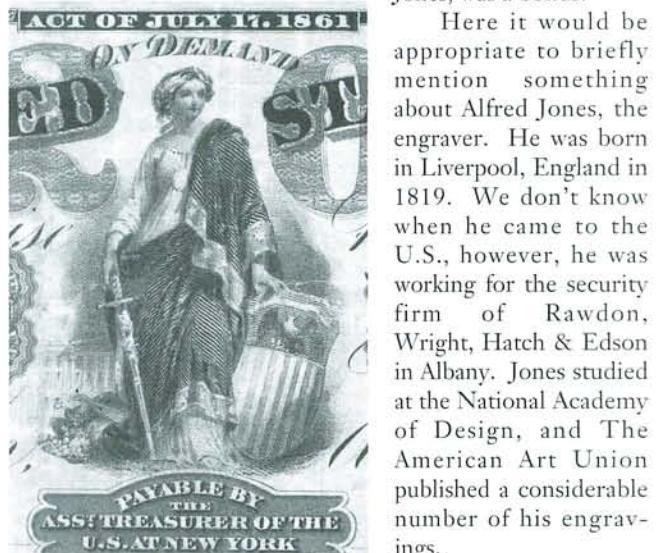
I sent Mr. D a copy of *The Engraver's Line*, a book I compiled that included lists of engraved work by engravers who worked in America since the late 17th century. The list for Alfred Jones (shown below) is extensive. He engraved subjects for U.S. obsolete notes, U.S. federal notes, and paper money for more than 20 countries. In addition, the engraved work of Alfred Jones appeared on corporate bonds, stock cer-

certificates and postage stamps. And, I told Mr. D that I would help him to obtain a few examples on the list. Most of the notes on the list would be extremely expensive, nevertheless I felt confident at least five inexpensive notes should be available. Two of my colleagues also offered to send engraved examples by Mr. Jones to Mr. D.



In November 1998 I attended the annual PCDA Paper Money show in St. Louis. I was able to locate three examples of bank note work by Alfred Jones. They were a one peso, PS111 from Guatemala, a 10 soles, P67 from Peru, and a 10 peso, PS212 from Uruguay. At the time the average price for each was about \$20. I actually had located a fourth example however, the price was more than I knew Mr. D could afford, so I did not purchase it.

Later, at home, I examined the Guatemala note with an attractive image of a female holding a basket of roses: the vignette is entitled *Roses*. The back has an engraving of a miner using a pneumatic drill. Looking through *The Engraver's Line*, I realized I had not cross-referenced the latter subject from a Mexican note. The miner was also engraved by Jones. Mr. D was delighted with all three notes, but the Guatemala note, with both face and back subjects by Alfred Jones, was a bonus.



Here it would be appropriate to briefly mention something about Alfred Jones, the engraver. He was born in Liverpool, England in 1819. We don't know when he came to the U.S., however, he was working for the security firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson in Albany. Jones studied at the National Academy of Design, and The American Art Union published a considerable number of his engravings.

In 1846 Jones studied art in England and France; he wanted to improve his abilities as a watercolor artist. When he returned the artist did watercolor work, however, it was necessary to work as a bank note engraver. When ABNCo absorbed Edmonds, Jones & Smillie, Alfred Jones became the superintendent of the picture engraving department for ABNCo.

Before the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was able to produce all of our paper money, ABNCo prepared some of it. Alfred Jones engraved six subjects at ABNCo that were used on U.S. federal paper money. Examples are: *America* on the \$20 demand note (shown above), *Washington Crossing the Delaware* on the \$50 and *Franklin and Electricity* on the \$10, both first and second charter national notes.

The life of Alfred Jones came to an abrupt end on April 18, 1900. At 33rd Street and 5th Avenue in New York City he was struck by a hansom cab. The driver fled and one of America's legendary engravers died the following day.

I will continue to search for other examples for Mr. D so he can arrange an exhibit, which he plans to take to schools and any organization that would like to learn about security engraving, especially by Alfred Jones.

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May 24, 1999)



The President's Column



Dear Fellow Paper Money Lovers:

Fred Reed, our editor, ever mindful of deadlines, has asked me to write this month's President's Column. He has anticipated that I will protest, as I am not, at the time of this writing, the Society's President, but he suggests that this column is an opportunity for me to "outline a vision for the Society and that my goals for the next couple of years [if nominated and elected] would be great to hear." While I very much appreciate his support and confidence, I would be more comfortable talking to these topics if and when I am in the job. And, with some new players joining our Board of Governors, I think it only appropriate that any forthcoming agendas benefit from discussion with the Board.

The SPMC may not yet have selected its new president as I write this, but we do have a new President in Washington, DC. Whatever your politics, he has certainly been a champion, during his campaign and upon his inauguration, of volunteerism. In our hobby, volunteerism is not a new idea, it is the life blood of the hobby. Yes, there are plenty of professionals in our hobby. The vast majority have splendidly refined sensibilities about the importance of supporting the conventions, activities and events, clubs, and associations such as the SPMC. But when you travel to any hobby-related event, benefit from any educational activity, go to any club meeting, attend any convention, look at any exhibits, or join a club, there are a slew of people who care deeply enough about our hobby to energize and organize for our collective benefit. Your Board of Governors [previously and newly elected] are part of that energetic group, as are two individuals, despite the fact that they are stepping into new roles.

Judith Murphy, a previous SPMC president who has served the SPMC in so many wonderful ways, has made the decision to relinquish her seat, but intends to continue in her role of growing our regional meeting activities. It would take more than a whole column to list her contributions and properly thank her, but since I hope her involvement continues for a long time to come, that can be attended to at a later date.

Benny Bolin has been a delightful two-term President, and whoever steps into his shoes is left with the blessing of a Society left in better shape than the one he began presiding over four years ago, but is cursed by following a noble, committed and agreeable style of leadership that was organized and fun. Benny has brought a progressive and constructive approach to the Board, to difficult issues, and, if he can be faulted for anything, it is for taking more on his own shoulders than he should. He is to be thanked by one and all for his service, and it is a huge relief to me that he will continue on in his role as past president. And, as is the case with Judith, I hope he can be bound to service in the organization for a long time to come.

In our last issue, we indicated that we have two donors of new blood joining the Board of Governors. Mike Seacci and

Shawn Hewitt both represent the core of our hobby – long time and passionate collectors, with strong fundamental understanding of what makes our hobby vibrant. I encourage members to get to know these new governors if you do not already, as they join an already very fine group of people.

Also as I write this, the big annual paper money collector event of the year – Memphis! – is changing caretakers, moving from its birthparents – the Memphis Coin Club, to a new owner who has been associated with it for as long as it has been in existence, Lyn Knight. The show is in its 33rd year, Lyn will take over in 2010, and it is hard to imagine that anybody could bring a more refined sense of the Memphis tradition to its stewardship going forward.

It is a tough economy, but the true paper money collector seems to me to be surprisingly active, and I hope we see a record crowd in the River City this summer. After a great deal of discussion – actually, years of it – we made a painful decision, to move our Friday morning breakfast across the street. We did this after much thought, and while we recognize that moving outside the hotel is a small inconvenience, we expect the quality of the event, the camaraderie, the food, and the Tom Bain raffle prizes, to more than make up for the change. If we don't see each other at the breakfast, I will hope to have seen you at the membership meeting on Saturday, and, as always, we will continue to look to you, our members, for feedback on how we have done our job for you.

Later this summer, just after the ANA convention, there is one more special event for our members to post on their calendars. The Higgins Museum in Okoboji, Iowa, is planning to hold a two-day educational seminar, focused, understandably, on National Banking topics and featuring four authorities in the field: James Hughes, associate curator of the Smithsonian National Numismatic Collection; Don C. Kelly, author of the widely referenced *National Bank Notes* reference; Allen Mincho, long-time collector, dealer, auctioneer, and writer in the Nationals field, and James C. Ehrhardt and Steven J. Sweeney, co-authors of *Iowa National Bank Notes*. The event is sponsored by the Central States Numismatic Society, the Professional Currency Dealers Association, and your Society, with support also provided by *Bank Note Reporter*. So take advantage of this unique opportunity. The event starts with a welcome reception on the evening of Wednesday August 12th, concluding Thursday the 13th at the museum in Okoboji. For any of you who are not familiar with the museum, it houses the largest collection of Nationals on permanent exhibit anywhere, and is situated in the heart of northwest Iowa's lakes resort and recreation area. There is a \$50 registration fee [\$40 for CSNS, PCDA and SPMC members], covering a catered lunch and snacks during breaks. Anyone wishing to participate in the seminar sessions must register in advance by contacting Higgins Museum curator Larry Adams, who can be reached by calling 712-332-5859, or by e-mail to ladams@thehigginsmuseum.org.

Wishing you all a healthy and happy collecting summer, let me close with John Hiatt's suggestion: "Let's go to Memphis in the meantime...."

Sincerely,

Mark



\$\$ money mart

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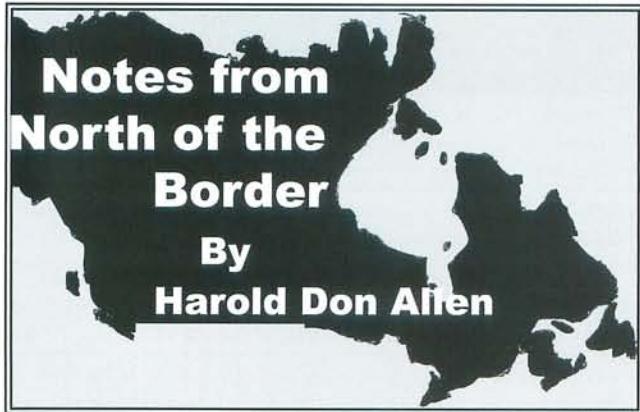
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What's in a number? If it's the serial number identifying a unique item of folding money, then quite possibly more than you first might think.

The great majority of modern world notes take on both added interest and a sense of "one of a kind" by virtue of serial numbering--the routine assignment of identifying digits or alphanumeric sequences which you assume to indicate order, but which, in many instances, may serve to communicate considerably more.

To those in the know, a Swedish initial digit tells the year of issue; an Eastern Caribbean suffix letter attests to the country of origin; a Canadian three-letter lead-in encodes both the note denomination and the security printer, and a Euro final figure is a computer-age "check digit," serving to authenticate the serial number and to lend credibility to the note.

A serial number, of course, may derive from no more than an integer sequence, starting with "1"--highly collectible--or other arbitrary figure, and extending as high as circumstances require. That, as the Bank of England money museum delights in showing, is precisely how note numbering as we know it began. The bank's first notes--as on display--had been partially-printed, "bearer" receipts (for gold deposited), with the actual amount penned in as "repayable to the bearer on demand." Further, the number of the note (receipt) corresponded to the line in the register in which such deposits had been recorded.

More sophisticated approaches to note numbering have been either for compactness (Y/5 67890, rather than, say, 23567890), or else to encode additional information (denomination, series, place of origin) or to provide an "internal check" on the number itself. Some such particulars were revealed in early counterfeit detectors, or observed for themselves by workers in foreign exchange.

One instructive example relates to the 35-year British West African "palm tree" emission, notably the green 10 shillings and red 20 shillings that saw extended service in Nigeria, Ghana, the Gambia, and Sierra Leone, through World War II. Plate notes (second "type" in my vintage Pick) are numbered F/4 349247, for the 1941-dated 10 shillings, and Z/10 968617, for the 1947-dated 20 shillings--an early

Note numbers may encode information

"replacement," or were numbers running out?

The numbering quirk I found discussed in a Thomas Cook "exchange" guide, back when such notes still were current, say in 1952. The denominator of the alphanumeric prefix of a genuine note would be 1 higher than the lead digit of the six-figure serial. So, now we know!

As one systematically studies and collects a country, a sense of its note numbering develops, though absolute certainty is elusive.

I like World War II, British Guiana government money--the illustration (below) is a pre-War 1938 Kaieteur Falls / King George VI back \$1 endorsed as redeemed, "Senior Currency Officer ... 1961." Even a most--basic "denomination set," the 1942-dated final printing, evokes significant conjecturing. My yellow and deep purple \$100 (distinctive!) is A/1 08682, while the \$20 is a low A/2, the \$10 a higher A/2, the \$5 a B/4, the \$2 an E/3 ... and the red \$1 is J/6 45269. Numbers evidently ascend to 99999 (or 100000), prefixes run A/1 to A/9 (or A/10), then B/1, and so on. Indeed, should letter "I" have been omitted, my \$1 could have been note 8,645,269--you sense the line of thought.

Numbers "compacted" by alphanumeric prefixing and/or suffixing? As I leaf through "classics," arrangements such as the following all but cry out for number-watcher investigation:

1. NAB 100007. Commonwealth of Australia, \$5, no date (1968), Banks / Chisholm portrait note.
2. AE 7675270 E. South African Reserve Bank, 200 rand, no date (current), head of leopard (**top opposite**).
3. A167 / 084. The Union Bank of Scotland Limited, 20





pounds, 1st May 1953, sailing ship, heraldic arms.

4. C/39 94749. Government of the Straits Settlements, \$10 (right), 1st January 1935, King George V portrait note, final date.

5. 1BX 09609, Banco de Portugal, 50 escudos ouro, Ch. 3, 13 de Janeiro de 1925, Christovam de Gama portrait note.

6. D/DU 1,255,504. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), \$5 in local currency, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 1st February 1938.

Now, a tough one to ponder: when far from home, I seldom pass up opportunity to seek current money--and a provisional release can be something rather special, of course. Forty years ago, I left *Le Trésor* on *Place de Général de Gaulle*--think Saint-Pierre-et Miquelon--with the "La Reunion" overprinted 1 nouveau franc, the revalued Belain d'Esnambuc 50 francs. A nice item, crisp and at face. My note I now observe to have been numbered in two fashions, an alphanumeric K.30 and 06298, plus a nine-digit 073406298. We'll reserve for future consideration the manner in which those two numberings possibly relate. Any suggestions?

Our concluding illustration this column, a Dominion of Canada \$1 (below) from the new nation's inaugural legal tender release of 1870, offers important insight into traditional numbering techniques. So, focus not on the allegorical female with globe (turned to Canada), nor the vignette likeness of

TWO HUNDRED RAND



Jacques Cartier, the early mariner, but rather on identifying digits, 627504. In a Victorian practice which was to persist well into the next century in both Canada and the United States, the number is not a note serial number--but, rather, a sheet number. The position letter, here "D" (lower left and right), is essential to identify the individual note. Further, 1870 \$1s were "domiciled" in several major cities. The blue sheet number, and the high number itself, serves to attest to a Montreal note. Sheet numbering into the 20th century? Yes, consider, representatively, the Bank of Canada first issue of 1935 (sheets of four) and "Type 1" United States National Bank currency of 1929 to 1933 (sheets of six).

In many instances, the numbers on a note do rate--and reward--an informed second glance. ♦



Laura Biggerstaff, National Bank President

By Karl Sanford Kabelac

Laura COLEMAN WAS BORN IN WEST HAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS, on January 9, 1844. She moved with her family to Missouri when she was 15. When in her early 20s, she taught school for a year in Edina, Missouri.

Edina Has National Bank.

On August 1, the R. M. Biggerstaff Bank, one of Edina's solid banking institutions, ceased to exist and its successor, The First National Bank of Edina, became a reality, with a capital stock of \$35,000. The change was made without a moment's delay in business so well was everything systemized. On July 31 the sun went down on the R. M. Biggerstaff Bank and on August 1 rose on the new organization. It is with no small degree of pride that we mention this matter as it is one step forward for Edina. The corps of officers and directors consists of competent, conservative financiers as follows: Mrs. R. M. Biggerstaff, president; W. H. Padgett, vice-president; John F. Beal, cashier; P. K. Gibbons, assistant cashier. Directors, Mrs. R. M. Biggerstaff, W. H. Padgett, Albert Stauder, John F. Beal and J. M. Beal. Business will continue at the same stand as the handsome bank building passed to the new organization with the change.

Newspaper account of the opening of The First National Bank of Edina, Mrs. R. M. Biggerstaff, president, August 1909.

Edina, the county seat and largest community in Knox County, is located in the northeastern part of the state. It was originally surveyed by Stephen W. B. Carnegie, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. He named it Edina, a poetic version of Edinburgh. A century ago, it had a population of about 1500.

In 1868, at the age of 24, Laura Coleman married Richard M. Biggerstaff of Edina. She was to live in the community for the next 54 years.

Her husband was a widower some fifteen years her senior. During his lifetime, he was a horse trader, a farmer, a businessman, and a banker. In the latter role, he was a founder of the Bank of Edina in 1876, and later its vice president and then president until 1903.

In 1904, he organized his own bank in the community, the R. M. Biggerstaff Bank. Following his death at the age of 78 on December 20, 1907, his widow became its president.

The Biggerstaff Bank became The First National Bank of Edina (Charter #9490) on August 1, 1909. Laura Biggerstaff was its president and served in that capacity until it was voluntarily liquidated in September 1914. It was immediately succeeded by The Citizens Bank of Edina, which survives to this day. Mrs. Biggerstaff was also one of the stockholders in the new bank.

She moved from Edina to southern California for health reasons in 1922. She made her last visit to Edina in 1929, when she was 85, and died in West Hollywood, California, in 1935 at the age of 91.

During its five-year history, the bank issued only third charter date backs; 2,072 five dollar, 1,254 ten dollar, and 418 twenty dollar notes. Of the total amount of \$31,260 issued, \$8,360 was outstanding when the bank was liquidated. None are known to survive today. It is possible that Laura Biggerstaff signed every note issued by the bank, although there is no way of knowing.

Sources and acknowledgements

An obituary for R. M. Biggerstaff appeared in *The Edina Democrat* on December 27, 1907. An article about the R. M. Biggerstaff Bank becoming The First National Bank of Edina appeared in the same paper on August 6, 1909, and a legal notice of the voluntary liquidation of the national bank appeared in the same paper for Friday, September 25, 1914. An obituary for Laura Biggerstaff appeared in an unnamed paper (probably from Edina) for January 17, 1935. The assistance of Annie Fisher of The Citizens Bank of Edina is gratefully acknowledged.

Myrtie McHenry / Myrtie McHenry Langdon, National Bank President

By Karl Sanford Kabelac

MYRTIE CONNEAU WAS BORN IN MODESTO, CALIFORNIA, on December 2, 1878. Modesto, about 85 miles east of San Francisco, then had a population of about 1,600. She was the daughter of Frank E. Conneau, a Frenchman who had arrived in California in 1849, and Annie Waters Conneau, a native of Ireland. Myrtie was one of eight children. She attended the newly opened Stanford University, and was graduated in January 1901.

After teaching for a year, she married Oramil McHenry of Modesto on May 15, 1902. He was the only child of early California settlers. His father, Robert McHenry had been the founding president of the First National Bank of Modesto (Charter #3136) in 1884. He succeeded to the presidency of the bank in 1890.

Oramil, a well-liked and very successful businessman, was struck down by cancer, which surgery had been unable to cure. He died on February 21, 1906, at the age of 44. Anticipating death, he had transferred various properties, including his bank holdings, to his wife shortly before his death. She succeeded him as president of the bank. Their son, Merl, remembered sitting on his mother's lap in the library of their home as she signed National Bank Notes of the bank.

On April 20, 1908, she married William H. Langdon, a successful lawyer who was then District Attorney of San Francisco. She continued on as president of the bank until January 1910, when her husband became president. The next year they sold the controlling interest in the bank, with Mr. Langdon stepping down as president. This allowed him to spend more time with his legal career.

The bank was voluntarily liquidated in 1920 when it was taken over by a Sacramento bank.

Mr. Langdon had a successful judicial career, dying unexpectedly in San Francisco in 1939. His wife survived him by 20 years, dying in San Mateo, California on August 18, 1959. She was survived by her son by her first marriage, and a daughter and son by the second marriage.

The McHenry family home in Modesto, built by Robert McHenry in 1882-83, is an historical house museum today. Myrtie C. McHenry Langdon had lived there from her marriage in 1902 until she and her family moved from Modesto in 1919.

Sources and acknowledgements

Biographical sketches of Robert and Oramil McHenry, Frank Conneau, and Myrtie McHenry Langdon are found in George H. Tinkham, *History of Stanislaus County, California With Biographical Sketches ...*, Los Angeles, 1921. Her obituary appeared in *The Modesto Bee* for August 19, 1959. Colleen Stanley Bare's *The McHenry Mansion, Modesto's Heritage*, Modesto, 1985, is a very informative account of the home and family. The assistance of Janet Lancaster of the McHenry Museum is greatly appreciated. ♦

“I’ll miss my good friend Tom Minerley”

By Bob Moon

FORMER SPMC SECRETARY AND BOARD MEMBER Tom Minerley passed away recently. When someone passes away, the obituary focuses on the vital statistics – in Tom’s case, he was born on June 6, 1951 (he was reluctant to share his birth date due to it always being tied to D-Day); he died on March 29, 2009, and was buried in his home town of Ballston Spa, NY. The obituary would always list where he worked, surviving relatives and other generic facts. Having known Tom for 30 years, I would like to go “between the lines” and share some insights about my friend, Tom.

Yes, Tom was born in Ballston Spa in 1951 and would graduate from Norwich University in Northfield, VT in 1973. Like many of his contemporaries (including this writer), the recession of the early 1970s was not an opportune time to try and find one’s place in the world. Again, many of us from the Albany, NY area, after a few fits and starts (Tom put in a stint at McDonald’s), seemed to end up working for New York State government. Our paths first crossed around 1978 when we were both employees of the State Education Department. We discovered we both had an interest in collecting coins, but then he moved on to another State agency and we didn’t see each other for about five years.

In 1984, on an assignment to the office where Tom now worked, we re-acquainted ourselves. By then, I had forsaken coins and was well into my obsession for New York State National Bank Notes. Tom was still a coin collector but that was about to change. Within a year or so, after a bit of persuasion, he also joined the ranks of the National Bank Note collectors and when the bug bit, it bit hard and would consume him for the next twenty years. He naturally started collecting notes from National Banks in his home county of Saratoga, but would eventually branch out to several adjoining counties in the northeastern part of the state.

We started traveling to shows together and, in 1986, began what became an almost 20-year annual ritual of going to John Ferreri’s Willimantic show. That was back in the day when it was almost a “mini-Memphis” held in the cramped basement of the local Moose lodge. The show’s moved to bigger quarters but those early gatherings were the best.

Tom started attending Memphis in 1987, the year after I



did, and this, too, became an annual sojourn. One of the most memorable journeys was in 1988 when, in order to save a few pennies, we rode along with the late Doug Walcutt in his 1977 Chrysler Cordoba. What became popularly known as the “Road Trip from Hell” was a series of comedic misadventures including being stranded for several hours under an overpass in 100-degree weather when Doug’s car broke down on I-40 in rural Tennessee. For years, Tom would regal anyone who would listen with embellished tales of that infamous Road Trip. About 10 years later, I was back on that stretch of Tennessee interstate and I took a picture of “our overpass” and presented it to Tom. He displayed it in a prominent place in his office cubicle for the rest of his life. It’s hard to believe I’m now the only one left to share that experience.

I also encouraged Tom to start exhibiting at Memphis, and he took to the task with great relish. It culminated with his being awarded the PCDA John Hickman National Bank Note Exhibit Award in 2002 for his display of Troy, New York, National Bank Notes, which was the only collection ever put together that included an example from all twelve of Troy’s note-issuing banks. Afterward, we collaborated on an article about Troy’s National Banks for *Paper Money*, which would win a 1st Place Literary Award from SPMC in 2004. In addition to personal accolades, Tom also gave back to the hobby he loved by serving for several years on the Board of Governors of SPMC including a stint as Secretary.

Outside of paper money, Tom also had a fascination with military history and, on our many road trips, was happy to inform me of all sorts of minutia about famous and not-so-famous battles such as Gettysburg, the Zulu Wars, the Crimean War and everything in between. If two countries or tribes had fought a battle at some point in history, Tom could tell a story as if he had been there himself.

He did have a personality that did not “suffer fools gladly” along with a warped sense of humor that sometimes did not make a good first impression. However, once you were able to get below the exterior, he was a real character to be around who could always leave you laughing. If he started to really go around the bend, I would simply say, “Tom, cut it out!” and he would be fine.

Not blessed with the best of health, his condition caught up with him the past few years. His last trip to Memphis was in 2006.

Although confined to an assisted living facility for the last year, he still maintained his zest for the hobby and would record census information for notes listed on the internet from his areas right up until the end. Ironically, he passed away on the day of this year’s Willimantic show. Good-bye, Tom. I’ll miss you. ♦

Tom Minerley, ex-SPMC Secretary/board member dies

Thomas J. Minerley, 57, died at Ellis Hospital in Schenectady on Sunday, March 29, 2009. Survivors include his brother John Minerley of Anderson, SC and cousin Gary Minerley of Delanson, NY. Services were held April 2, 2009, in Ballston Spa, NY, followed by a Mass of Christian Burial at St. Mary’s Church. Internment was at Ballston Spa Cemetery. The family suggested memorial contributions in Tom’s name be made to the Saratoga County Animal Shelter, 6010 County Farm Road, Ballston Spa, NY 12020. “Tom was that rare breed of collector that recorded serial numbers, wrote articles, exhibited, and also was a SPMC board member,” past SPMC President Frank Clark noted. “Yes, he was opinionated and stubborn, but a true friend,” he quickly added.

assisted living facility for the last year, he still maintained his zest for the hobby and would record census information for notes listed on the internet from his areas right up until the end. Ironically, he passed away on the day of this year’s Willimantic show. Good-bye, Tom. I’ll miss you. ♦

New Abe book “well researched and thoroughly detailed”

Reviewed By Bob Schreiner, former SPMC Librarian

Abraham Lincoln: The Image of His Greatness, by Fred Reed, Whitman Publishing, 2009. xi + 272pp, 8½ by 11 in, full color. List price is \$29.95 at www.whitmanbooks.com Reviewed by Bob Schreiner, POB 2331, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2331, bob@oldnote.org

WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S IMAGE FIRST appeared on bonds and treasury notes early in his presidency, most people had seen few if any likenesses of their president. These early images were based on a January 1861 photograph of Lincoln that captured him as strong, capable, fatherly—a leader who could resolve the conflict and strife the nation and its people were soon to endure. It was a reassuring image, at least to those on the federal side of the looming Civil War. The photographic image was quickly copied and widely used.

Fred Reed's *Abraham Lincoln: The Image of His Greatness* has two primary objectives. One is to provide a rich sampling of Lincoln depictions from the time of his presidency until today. The emphasis is on numismatic objects, but he includes a broad range of other uses: Newspaper and magazine illustrations, advertising, posters, souvenirs, postcards, stamps, patriotic covers, statues, political cartoons, movies stills, life masks, and more. The other goal is to understand how images of Lincoln have changed over time and how this is interlinked with the public view of him. “Interlinked” means both how the images have affected the population and their view of Lincoln, and how the images reflect popular attitudes, beliefs, mores, and other characteristics of the time.

Images on coins -- and later paper money -- have been used for propagandistic purposes from early times, and still are. The images, not the legends, are what bear the message: Two common examples are the conquered and impaled enemy soldier on many Roman coins and the Spanish crown spanning globes of both the old and the new worlds on the Spanish colonial piece of eight of 1732-1772. Numismatic imagery is effective because the images are usually carefully and strikingly rendered, and they are seen by the large proportion of the populace who use money. In times when written documents were unavailable because of cost or illiteracy, and when the documents had no illustrations anyway, numismatic imagery was even more powerful. Lincoln's face has been reproduced literally billions of times on United States paper money and coins.

Historians, especially those interpreting the ancient world, rely on numismatic images as basic sources of contemporary information. Such reliance diminishes as written

records become more common. That numismatic images can inform the more recent past was shown by Richard Doty, in “Pictures from a Distant Country: Images on 19th Century U.S. Currency.” Doty effectively argues that images on 19th century United States obsolete paper money tell us much about that time.

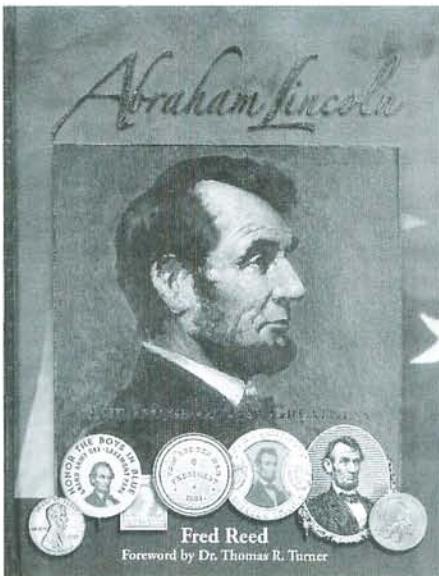
Reed and publisher Whitman have produced a beautiful book. Color images abound on every page, in attractive arrangements, excepting only the pages with the thorough bibliography, end notes, and index. The graphics usually cover the lower portion of the page from inner edge to outer, leaving the upper part for text. Whitman's design style on recent books minimizes margins and white space, and that style is particularly effective for this book, where a majority of the space is devoted to graphics. Such abundant color illustration would not have been economically possible only a few years ago. The images are numbered and explained in captions, if not in the text. But this is not a catalog either in scope or presentation. It is most thorough for numismatic artifacts, but there are certainly more such images of Lincoln, as the author tells us in his references.

The presentation order is historical, based on the author's four main chapters, which extend from Lincoln's birth until his bicentennial birth year. They are Abraham Lincoln: 1809-1865; Lincoln the Ideal: 1865-1909; Lincoln the Idol: 1909-1959; and Lincoln the Icon: 1959-2009. The author does note that these are conceptual notions and chronological periods with indistinct boundaries and considerable overlap. They are useful abstractions for illustrating attitude changes over time.

Each chapter has an introduction followed by many dated entries. One cannot confuse the chronological progression of the narrative, and I did find this somewhat unusual technique useful. The text includes some general information about Lincoln, his life, the Civil War, and other contextual history, but the author never strays far from the themes of imagery, primarily numismatic imagery.

I would like to know more about Southern attitudes toward Lincoln from the Civil War until more recent times. How did they change from viewing Lincoln as an enemy to being closer if not identical to the Northern attitude of veneration, even deification that Reed carefully describes with ample and moving examples? Is Lincoln as iconic in the South as up North?

Fred Reed has produced a well-researched and thoroughly detailed book that supports the importance of numismatics in creating history and subsequently in understanding history. The sheer beauty of the production and the importance and popularity of Lincoln strongly support this as Reed's most important and broadly appealing book. It will please anyone interested in Lincoln, and any numismatist who likes a strong measure of history with the numismatics. ♦



CONFEDERATE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI PAPER MONEY

BY PIERRE FRICKE

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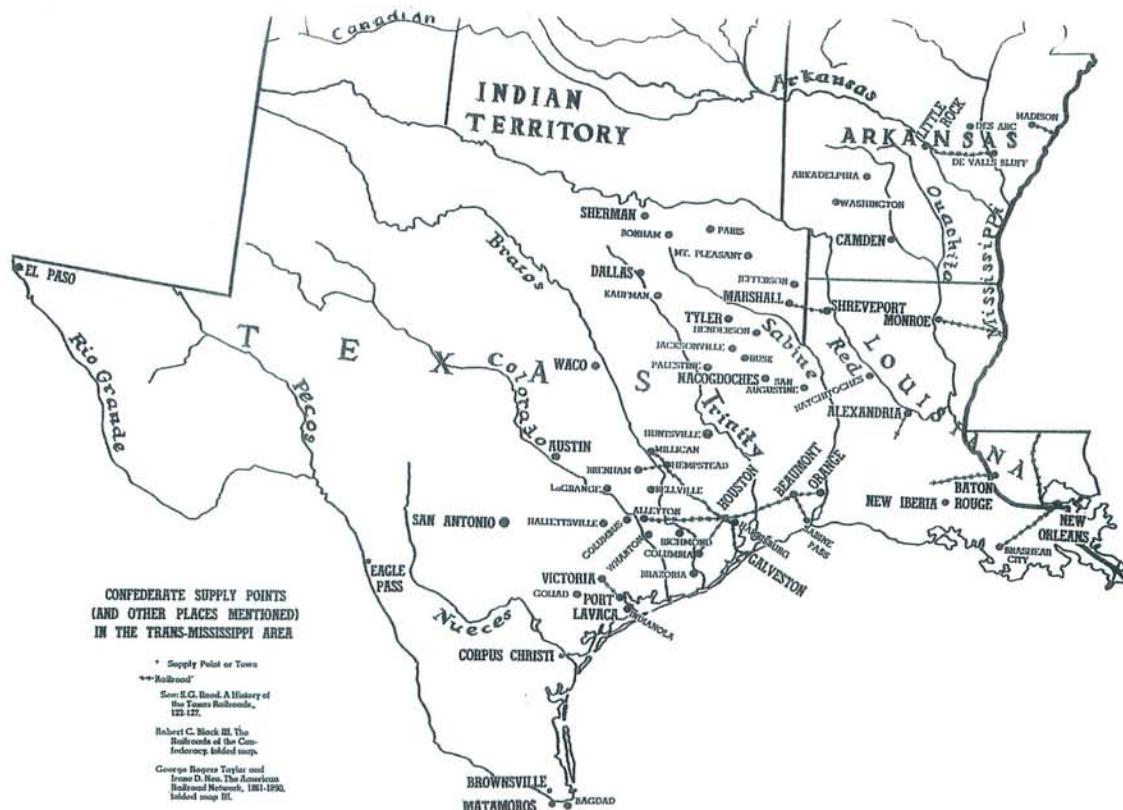


Figure 1. The Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department (except for Louisiana east of the Mississippi River).

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI¹ THEATRE LOCATED WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER included all of Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, the Arizona Territory, and most of Louisiana. This area was strategic to the Confederacy for several reasons such as access to raw material, to manpower, and to Mexico by land avoiding the Union blockade. The Union also realized this, and early in the War devised a strategy to cut the Confederacy in two along the Mississippi River. It took two years, but by July 1863, the Confederacy west of the Mississippi was cut off. From a practical point of view it had been isolated by late 1862 with the effective control of most of the Mississippi River by the Union Navy.

Financial Travails of the Trans-Mississippi

On February 28, 1861, Confederate Secretary of the Treasury C.G. Memminger appointed General E. B. Nichols, James Sorley and A.W. Spaight at Galveston "to raise money for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defense of the Confederate States of America." Hence the financial arm of what would become the "Trans-Mississippi Department" was born. Due to the distance from eastern manufacturing facilities, and having no significant engraving and currency printing facilities of its own to print large quantities of higher quality CSA

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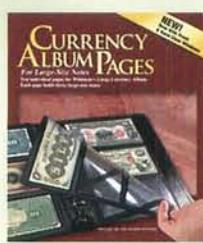
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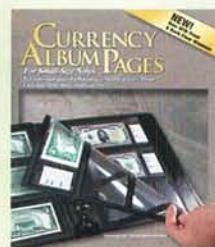
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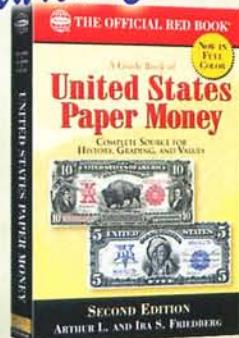


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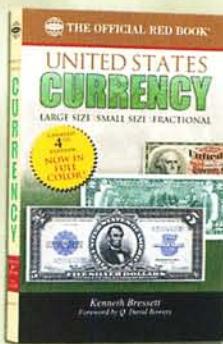
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money, the Trans-Mississippi Department was chronically short of cash. James Sorley, Depository, set up a Texas Depository in Houston.² By late September 1862, cash had been chronically in short supply west of the Mississippi for quite some time. On September 30, 1862, Sorley wrote Memminger requesting that he be allowed to issue "Exchange Certificates" for funds deposited at his Depository that could be redeemed in Richmond. Memminger rejected the proposal and countered that Sorley could issue six percent certified bonds which would be payable at the Treasury in Richmond. Of course, with transportation difficulties crossing the Mississippi River increasing, bonds and newer issue notes became scarcer as 1863 dawned. This situation would have the impact of reducing the ability to retain troops on active duty, acquire supplies, and convey an advantage to Union troops in numbers and supplies greater than would have otherwise been the case.



Figure 2. Houston, Texas. Reissue stamp in the Trans-Mississippi. Reads "Re-Issue Houston, March ___ 1863." \$100 7.30% interest bearing notes reissued under local order.

By the time General E. Kirby Smith took over the Department on March 7, 1863, the cash shortage problem had become very serious, with army and supplier payments woefully in arrears. As early as March, 1863, some 7.3% interest bearing \$100 notes had been reissued in Houston (See Figure 2) to partially alleviate this cash shortage problem. On June 4, 1863, he wrote a rather long letter to Secretary of the Treasury Memminger requesting the ability to reissue previously redeemed Treasury notes to be used by the disbursing officers. General Kirby Smith was very concerned about the worsening situation on the Mississippi River. Both Port Hudson and Vicksburg now were under siege, and the Union Navy's control over the River appeared imminent. He believed that with the re-use of notes on hand, he would be less dependent upon the precarious and failing communication lines to the east and could continue to prosecute the War much more effectively.

General Kirby Smith received a response from Memminger dated July 3, 1863, (at least a response was sent on that date) confirming Memminger's agreement with Smith's plan to reissue notes. Smith had launched preparations earlier in June and had received a response from Major J. F. Minter, Major and Chief Quartermaster (QM) Trans-Mississippi Department. On July 10, Minter wrote back to Smith informing him that the Quartermaster's Department had \$842,000 on hand with drafts on the depository of San Antonio for \$4,555,365 to be allocated to General Magruder's district (about 40% for the troops and 60% for the district QM). Minter also estimated that the Quartermaster's Department of the Trans-Mississippi required \$15,871,000. The chief quartermaster of Western Louisiana was without funds and Minter immediately sent him \$500,000 while awaiting funds from Richmond. This \$500,000 of Treasury notes were stamped "Reissued Oct 1, 1863 / Shreveport, LA." (See Figure 3).

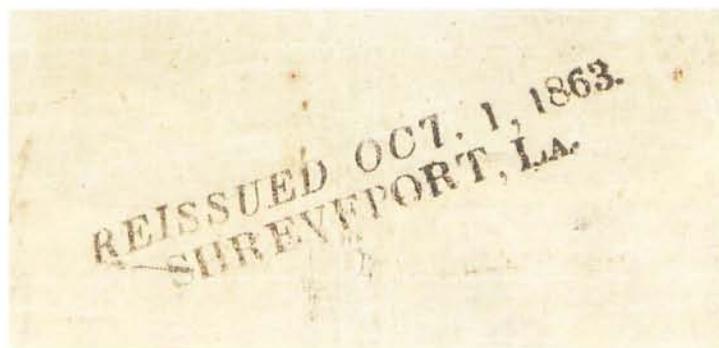


Figure 3. Shreveport, La. Reissue stamp in the Trans-Mississippi. Reads "Reissued Oct. 1, 1863. Shreveport, La." Not issued under the Act described above.

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This shortage of funds would take a while longer to improve, but it would never be fully rectified. By October 1863, Smith ordered earlier notes that were stored or cancelled to be reissued using a variety of stamps (the first of which were the Shreveport reissued notes described above). These stamps indicated that these notes were "revaluated" or good for commerce despite having been redeemed and/or effectively rendered obsolete by the Act of March 23, 1863, which had provisions for retiring notes that pre-dated the April 6, 1863, issue. A short letter from General S. S. Anderson of the headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department to Edward Cross, Depositary at Washington Arkansas directed Cross to ready and package all funded (redeemed) notes in his possession for reissue. Cross replied to an earlier letter from Lieutenant Cunningham of headquarters describing his progress – he was building lists of the notes to be reissued by letter, number, date and amount and described that the reissue stamps will need the date of reissue to bring the old notes under the act of March 23, 1863, (which authorized the April 6, 1863, Sixth Series of CSA notes then current).

Lieutenant General Kirby Smith continued communication with Secretary Memminger, but now at a slower pace with the loss of the Mississippi River. Letters now took a month or more to be delivered in one direction. Hence On October 2, 1863, Secretary Memminger replied to General Smith's letter of September 1. Secretary Memminger indicated to General Smith that he directed one of his clerks, A. F. Santos, to proceed to Monroe, Louisiana, with presses and assistants to help reissue notes in the Trans-Mississippi. This journey was a difficult one, going from Wilmington, NC to Bermuda to St. Thomas, then Havana and finally on to Houston. Secretary Memminger also indicated that he sent two shipments of \$27 million of Treasury notes to San Antonio and Shreveport. Further, Secretary Memminger replied to General Smith's request for bonds to redeem the exchange certificates he issued in lieu of bonds in exchange for earlier issues of Treasury notes. In a letter dated November 10, 1863, Secretary Memminger instructed Judge Upson to deliver \$20 million in bonds to the depositaries at San Antonio and Houston, Texas, via a circuitous route through the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico and then Texas. Of that sum, \$4.425 million were to be delivered to George Palmer, depositary at San Antonio, and \$15.575 million to James Sorley, the depositary at Houston. Secretary Memminger also made advanced arrangements for security with Confederate government agents at these various locations.

This route through Mexico was fraught with danger and delay. For example, Confederate bonds were deposited at a Mexican bank in Matamoras for safekeeping. However, since the Confederate government was indebted to the Mexican bank, the bank refused to release the bonds, holding them for "ransom." General Smith arranged payment with cotton which upon receipt the Mexican bank released the bonds.

November 21, 1863, saw a flurry of letters regarding the dire financial condition of the Trans-Mississippi. R. W. Johnson implored President Davis to appoint an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for the Trans-Mississippi, informed Davis of the request for \$26,000,000 still held up in the War Department; and expressed concerns about the transfer of funds from the Treasury to the War Department at Meridian causing delays. Finally, he added his concern about the requirement to break the \$26,000,000 shipment into \$2 million segments requiring 13 independent agents and transport. Secretary Seddon replied that President Davis was aware of the Trans-Mississippi issues and expressed surprise at Johnson's allegations of slowness and complexity, stating he believed Secretary Memminger already understood these issues. In another letter dated November 21, 1863, Secretary Memminger stated he sent Thomas Gale out to the Trans-Mississippi in case Santos did not make it through. In this letter to Gale, Memminger spells out how to stamp the reissue notes stating "...by printing across the face of the notes, with the name of the month in which they are reissued, the words 'accepted as a note issued under the act of Congress of March 23, 1863.'" Memminger also instructed Gale how to proceed, and suggested pay of \$2,500 per annum for the depository workers. Figure 4 illustrates an example of this stamp. There are four varieties – red round, red straight, black round and black straight.

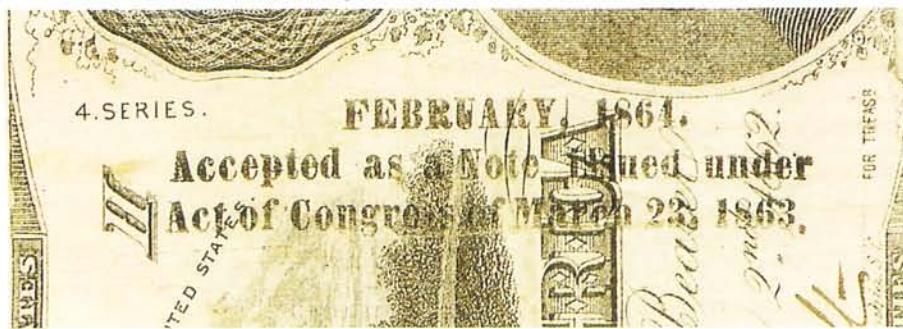


Figure 4. Black Straight Trans-Mississippi stamp on a Type 52 note.

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As late as December 28, 1863, a proposal for the transport of \$2,000,000 of Confederate bonds or currency, was submitted to Secretary Memminger to help relieve the financial problems of the Trans-Mississippi, via weekly trips from Brandon, Miss., to Shreveport, La. He hoped these shipments of Treasury notes, bonds and the Santos/Gale stamped and reissued notes would relieve the funding problems.

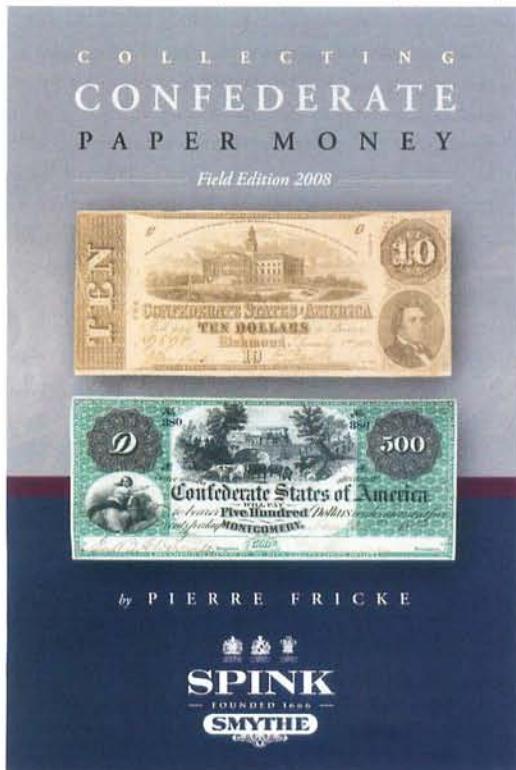
The Santos/Gale plan to reissue notes ran from February 2 through March 25, 1864. A total of 94,718 notes, with a face value of \$4,559,960, were reissued from Huntsville, Texas, during this time (See Table 1 below). These reissued notes did help somewhat, but still did not solve the financial problems of the Trans-Mississippi. Sorley ended this reissue exercise on March 25 when he learned of the Act of February 17, 1864.

The Act of February 17, 1864, made matters worse, as this act taxed away the value of non-interest bearing notes issued prior to that date. This Act made it prudent to redeem previously issued notes by April 1, 1864, if east of the Mississippi River and by July 1, 1864, if west of the River. After these dates, the earlier notes would be taxed at 33.5% of face value with an additional 10% tax per month after those dates!

On March 1, 1864, Secretary Memminger appointed The Honorable P. W. Gray to be the Agent of the Treasury of the Trans-Mississippi, and a set of guidelines or rules of engagement were set down in the letter notifying Gray of his new job. The rules were as follows:

1. The agent shall confer with the military and establish the location of the office;
2. The auditor and controller shall report to this office;
3. The agent shall appoint a chief clerk and a team of clerks to assist executing the duties of the office;
4. The auditor shall fulfill the duties of the auditor and register in Richmond for the Trans-Mississippi;
5. All money sent to the Trans-Mississippi shall be deposited with appointed depositaries;
6. In case there is not sufficient money, the agent shall reissue notes with the stamp showing the reissue through July 1, 1864;
7. These reissued notes and other notes in circulation shall be exchangeable for certificates and 4 percent bonds;
8. The new issues of Treasury notes [1864 series] shall be forwarded to the agent for exchange and pay-

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ment of the old issues. But if sufficient new notes are not available, the agent may reissue older series with the reissue stamp through July 1;

9. All notes received by any depositary and not reissued shall be counted carefully by the auditor, sealed and transported back to Richmond when practicable;
10. All proceedings with regards to the issue, cancellation and reissue of notes shall be reported by the agent to the Treasury Department in Richmond;
11. The agent shall oversee the collection of taxes and manage the disposition of these collections;
12. The agent shall have supervisory authority over all depositaries, collectors and Treasury agents in the Trans-Mississippi.

Later in March, Secretary Memminger outlined the plan in a response to General Smith's letter to the President asking for help funding the Trans-Mississippi. He confirmed that funds were sent by sea to Matamoras and other arrangements were made to transport funds on a weekly basis across the Mississippi River at Brandon. He also confirmed that a large portion of the money sent by sea was seized by the Union blockade. Union General William T. Sherman's movements in Mississippi in the Winter of 1864 were disrupting transfers of funds across the Mississippi. These difficulties would impair the ability of General Smith to optimize and maximize the use of his meager resources and armies against the Union forces. Only the difficult geography of the region and the ineptitude of the Union 1864 Red River campaign kept the Trans-Mississippi from being completely overrun.

In April, Clarence Thayer, a Treasury agent appointed by Memminger to transport the funds from Richmond, wrote to Secretary Memminger to inform him that he arrived in Houston. He described an environment in central Texas (he travelled from Mexico to San Antonio to Houston) that was "more or less infested by lawless bandits." Thayer delivered three cases of funded Treasury notes and bonds (\$6,800,000 of notes and \$359,550 in bonds) to Mr. Sorley, the depositary at the reissuing office at Houston and one case for the Huntsville office. He also was advised not to proceed to Shreveport as Union General Banks had launched his Red River campaign with the capture of Shreveport as its objective. Colonel Battle, the Shreveport depositary, had evacuated to Texas. There was also a question as to whether Sorley was supposed to be redeeming "mutilated" notes (i.e. cancelled) which he was doing since Texas was desperate for usable paper money. Finally, Thayer asked Memminger if there were anything else he was to do while in the Trans-Mississippi, and assured Memminger that he was "very anxious to return to Richmond."

Secretary Memminger penned a long letter to Agent of the Treasury Gray in response to his April 23rd letter (communication was dramatically slowed down by the capture of many southern railroads and the Mississippi River by Union forces). Memminger authorized Gray to replace the depositaries at Alexandria and Opelousas who resigned or abandoned their duties in the face of the Union Red River Campaign (which by this time had been defeated by Confederate forces due to geography and Union incompetence). Other depositaries were caught up in a cotton fraud scheme and Memminger conferred power to Gray to replace personnel as needed. General Grant's threat to Richmond forced the removal of significant printing and engraving capabilities to Columbia, SC, furthering delay of printing enough Treasury notes and bonds to satisfy demand. Finally, Memminger closed with a confusing statement of position with respect to continued reissuing of old notes in the absence of receiving sufficient quantity of 1864 Treasury notes.

Thomas Gale of the Trans-Mississippi Treasury agency sent a status report to Secretary Memminger on July 6, 1864. He outlined his travels and the establishment of an office at Huntsville, Texas, where the older currency was being reissued and inventoried. Gale complained about being detained and not being allowed to return to Richmond per his earlier request.

In July, to comply with the Feb. 17, 1864, Act, General Smith stopped using the special revalidated notes, which caused significant problems in terms of retaining men in the army and paying suppliers. General Smith substituted exchange certificates and interim deposit receipts (IDRs), which indicated that the bearer of older notes had returned them and was entitled to new notes whenever they might arrive in the Trans-Mississippi area from the east.

By August, George A. Trenholm had replaced Memminger as Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States of America. He set about attending to business, some of which was replying to letters from Treasury Agent of the Trans-Mississippi Gray. Trenholm stated he was sending an additional \$12 million in currency and bonds to "set your treasury into full operation, and restore something like financial order and confidence in the Trans-Mississippi department." The new issue was to be the basis for further operations. Additionally, a quantity of six percent non-taxable bonds and four percent loan certificates were included in this shipment to help draw back some of the old currency and keep the money supply in check (i.e. to control inflation which was raging by this point in the War). Trenholm considered it of great importance to reign in the old and reissued currency as

expeditiously as possible to this end. Trenholm also outlined arrangements to handle the cotton business and taxation. Trenholm reiterated that with Richmond under siege, Treasury workers were called to the front to help defend the city making operations more difficult. So his goal was to use this new shipment to give Treasury Agent Gray and General Smith what they needed to both conduct operations and keep inflation in check.

General Smith responded to Secretary Trenholm in late September 1864 with an estimate of indebtedness of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Smith explained the difficulties over the past year including the fact that the troops had not been paid in 12 months and that only \$8 million of the new 1864 Treasury notes have been received to date. Smith continued to urgently request more funds or for Trenholm to make arrangement to ship plates and printing presses by way of Mexico to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Finally, a letter dated January 11, 1865, from Secretary Trenholm to Treasury Agent Gray outlined his latest efforts to relieve the Trans-Mississippi of its financial problems, get it into compliance with the laws enacted in 1864 regarding the older Treasury note issues, and a detailed settlement statement for 1864. A new law granted Agent Gray and General Smith more time to exchange the old Treasury notes (including reissued notes) until July 1 1865. A good deal of the letter was devoted to taxation and how cotton sales for specie could help. The Confederate government was arranging for four steamers to operate between Galveston and Havana for the purposed of exporting cotton and importing specie.

Impact of the Financial Travails in the Trans-Mississippi

In his book, *Financial Failure and Confederate Defeat*, Dr. Douglas Ball stated that financial mismanagement led to the ultimate defeat of the Confederate States of America. The cash shortages which led to unpaid, underfed, underclothed, and undersupplied troops led to significant desertions and contributed to some of the key losses in the field. Dr. Ball points out that General Thomas Hindman's defeat at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, in December 1862 was directly attributable to a lack of funds. Notably, the financial mismanagement of the Trans-Mississippi region may well have significantly contributed to the fall of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and the loss of the Mississippi River. Dr. Ball states that by late Winter 1863 as Grant was maneuvering around Vicksburg (actually failing in several attempts to take the city at the time due to geography and weather), the Trans-Mississippi forces were a paltry 25,000 against 100,000 on the rolls. Grant's six-month Vicksburg campaign could have been thwarted at several points with a better manned, supplied and led Confederate Army of Mississippi. Indeed, Grant ended up marching down the Trans-Mississippi side of the River unopposed in the early spring, setting the stage to cross the Mississippi River and envelope Vicksburg from the rear.

From July 1863 through April 1864, \$27 million of currency and \$18 million in bonds reached the Trans-Mississippi. Further, by the end of 1864, only \$20 million in new 1864 currency (the only currency really usable after July 1, 1864) and \$27 million in securities had arrived. Unpaid debts mounted and totaled some \$82 million at the beginning of 1865.

It is a wonder that General Kirby Smith could conduct operations at all throughout the latter two years of the War. Only a heroic effort to use financial resources at hand, significant creativity, and patriotism kept the Trans-Mississippi a functioning military theatre. General Smith surrendered May 26, 1865, and the last land battle of the War was fought in Texas in early June resulting, ironically, in a Confederate victory in battle; but a lost War.

Collecting Trans-Mississippi Confederate Notes

The first notes reissued in the Trans-Mississippi were the 7.3% interest-bearing \$100 (T-39, T-40 and T-41) at Houston, Texas, by Jim Sorley with a black stamp on the reverse as shown in **Figure 2**. Most of these were issued in early 1863. Some of these made it back east of the Mississippi River. Some of these were reissued again as military payments.

Shreveport, Louisiana, reissued the second group of notes across a wider range of Confederate type notes as described above with the stamp illustrated in **Figure 3**. These are found across a number of types as shown in **Table 1**.

The values of these notes are somewhat difficult to ascertain as they infrequently appear in the market. Generally, the more common Shreveport issues can fetch \$200-\$400 depending on type and condition. Obviously, Shreveport stamps on rarer types are worth more than this. The \$100 7.3% Houston issues without other interesting stamps or signatures may be found in the range of \$100-\$300 depending on grade. If they have been issued and reissued or paid out by the military, they can command significantly higher premiums.

Table 1. Houston, Texas and Shreveport, Louisiana
Reissued Confederate Treasury Notes.

Type Description	Reissued Houston, TX Spring 1863 (Mostly March)	Reissued Shreveport, LA \$100 7.3% interest-bearing notes Fall 1863 (October)
T-8		X
T-9		X
T-10		X
T-14		X
T-18		X
T-20		X
T-21		X
T-24		X
T-28 H & L		X
T-30		X
T-31		X
T-36 JTP		X
T-37		X
T-39	X	
T-40	X	
T-41	X	
T-50		X
T-51		X
T-52 Duncan		X

What collectors refer to as the “official” Trans-Mississippi reissued notes are the notes reissued under the Act of March 23, 1863, as stated on the stamp. They were issued at Huntsville, Texas, with one of several different varieties of stamps. These include round and straight-line stamps, both of which could be black or red and dated February or March. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate red examples of these stamps.



Figure 5. February 1864 red round Trans-Mississippi reissue stamp. Reads “February, 1864, Accepted as a Note Issued under Act of Congress of March 23, 1863.” This is the most common of the four stamp varieties. Also comes in black ink, which is rarer.



Figure 6. February 1864 red straight line Trans-Mississippi reissue stamp. Reads “March, 1864, Accepted as a Note Issued under Act of Congress of March 23, 1863.” Also comes in black ink which is rarer than red.

Table 2. Huntsville Texas issued Trans-Mississippi stamps.
Rarety rating estimates are for all four stamps inclusive for each type.

Type / Descrip.	Number Stamped in Texas	Rarety ³	Circular Trans-Mississippi Stamps				Straight Trans-Mississippi Stamps			
			Feb Red	Feb Black	Mar Red	Mar Black	Feb Red	Feb Black	Mar Red	Mar Black
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T-7	1,164	16								
T-8	4,110	11			X					X
T-9	38,923	12	X		X	X			X	X
T-10	227	13+			X					
T-11	1	16								
T-12	76	16								
T-13	8,029	16								
T-14	5,753	11	X		X					
T-15	16	16								
T-16	1,094	12					X			X
T-17	29,240	12		X			X			
T-18	8	X			X			X		X
T-19	44	16								
T-20	30,158	7	X							X
T-21	566	12	X	X						
T-22	325	16								
T-23	Unknown	16								
T-24	1,055	12			X					
T-25	Unknown	12	X	X						
T-26	Unknown	10	X							
T-27 H&L	2,720	16								
T-28 H&L		12	X							X
T-28 JTP	7,935	10	X							X
T-29	22,843	9	X							X
T-30	Unknown	8	X			X				
T-31	225	12	X	X						
T-32	1,065	16								
T-33	Unknown	16								
T-34	Unknown	13+								X
T-35 H&L	981	16								
T-36 H&L		16								
T-36 JTP	63,796	7	X	X	X					X
T-37	7,769	8	X							X
T-46	4,072	10	X							X
T-49	1,312	16								
T-50	708	13+								X
T-51	794	12	X							
T-52 E&C	4,249	12								X
T-52 Duncan	9,450	10	X	X			X			X
T-53 E&C	1,571	12		X						X
T-53 JTP	4,946	11		X			X			X

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These notes make a great addition to a Confederate paper money collection and are a significant part of the history of Confederate finance. Survival rates are very low, well below than 1% in nearly all cases, since these notes circulated twice and most had been cut- or cut-out cancelled. The most common types are T-18, T-20, T-30, T-36, and T-37 with red round stamps (group 1). The next grouping would include T-26, T-28, T-29, and T-46 with red round stamps and T-52 with black round stamps (group 2). After this, the red straight line stamps of T-18, T-20, T-28 and T-36 would be yet a bit rarer (group 3). T-52 with a black straight stamp is rarer still (group 4). All of the remaining types with various stamps are very rare (group 5).

Finding a Trans-Mississippi reissued note in true Very Fine or better is quite a feat as they are quite rare. Extremely fine is nearly unheard of. Some general value guidelines include:

Table 3. Trans-Mississippi values	VG to F, cut-cancelled	F to VF, not cut
Group 1 - T-18, T-20, T-30, T-36, and T-37 with red round stamps	\$200-\$400	\$300-\$600
Group 2 - T-26, T-28, T-29, and T-46 with red round stamps and T-52 with black round stamps	\$300-\$600	\$400-\$1,000
Group 3 - red straight line stamps of T-18, T-20, T-28 and T-36	\$350-\$700	\$500-\$1,000
Group 4 - T-52 with a black straight stamp	\$450-\$700	\$600-\$1,000
Group 5 - Others not in Groups 1 through 4	\$500-\$2,000+	\$800-\$2,000+

Collecting Trans-Mississippi Confederate paper money may also be supplemented with collecting Trans-Mississippi Confederate bonds and Interim Depository Receipts (IDRs) and Exchange Certificates which would result in a fascinating collection of an important part of Confederate financial history. Have fun and enjoy!

End Notes

1. Today, we typically spell it Trans-Mississippi. However, in the records of the Confederate Treasury, it is spelled Transmississippi.
2. A Depository was a Confederate Treasury office where various collection and disbursement activities were conducted including cancelling notes, paying interest on interest bearing notes, and the issue and redemption of interim depository receipts. A Depository was the authorized official who worked at a Depository conducting its business.
3. See *Collecting Confederate Paper Money – Field Edition 2008* by Pierre Fricke for the rarity scale.

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Also, thanks to Marvin Ashmore, Bob Petrucci, George Tremmel, and Randy Shipley for their input, review and suggestions.



SPMC Board bids adieu to one classy lady, Judith Murphy

PAST PRESIDENT AND LONGTIME BOARD MEMBER, Judith Murphy (LM#262/HLM #11) stepped down from the SPMC Board at the recent Memphis show after two decades of service to the Society in various leadership positions. Judith will continue her active participation in the hobby at various shows she attends with her husband, veteran dealer Claud Murphy, and also continuing to organize SPMC regional events at various shows in the South and East.

Judith was the first woman Vice-President and President of the Society. In recent years, she has invigorated highly successful SPMC regional meetings around the country.

She has also held high offices in several regional and state numismatic organizations, including the Blue Ridge Numismatic Association, and the North Carolina Numismatic Association. Judith was named a "Numismatic Ambassador" by Krause Publications, and has received the "Glenn Smedley Award" from the American Numismatic Association.

Immediate past SPMC President Benny Bolin called Judith "a mentor, friend, confidant and a truly classy LADY!"

"Sage advice often given to new collectors is 'buy the book before the coin (note in our case).' I was fortunate enough,"

Bolin continued, "to receive some advice of the same caliber in 2000 from my good friend and mentor Milt Friedberg when I was first elected to the SPMC board of governors. 'Listen to Judith and do whatever she says and/or does!' Milt taught me many things over the years about collecting, writing, editing and I had naturally gone to him to ask about what I needed to do as a new board member. Truly, this was one of the best pieces of advice he ever gave me," Bolin said.

"Judith Murphy is truly a great lady and one of the nicest ladies anyone could ever have the privilege of meeting. As a new governor, Judith took me under her wing and taught me all the nuances of being on the board and to this day remains one of my most important resources. Although I have been a collector since the '60s and have had many positions and offices in clubs, being on the board and eventually moving to President of a large national collector group is not to be taken lightly. Judith has always been there when I needed help, advice or just to listen to me vent. As she moves off the board and I to the past-president's position, I am certain she will continue to be involved. In fact, I have already ensured this fact as she will continue on as chair of the regional meetings committee. I look forward to many more years of working with her," Bolin continued.

"Judith is passionate about the society and the hobby and is truly one of the grand-dames of numismatics. I will ever be in her debt for her unending and never-tiring service to the hobby and for her support for me. Above all else, I am proud to call her a friend!" Bolin added.

Incoming SPMC President Mark Anderson voiced similar praises for his predecessor. "Judith Murphy is one of those truly rare people who grace our hobby with a sociability and warm-hearted approach that make the personal and personality aspects of collecting so delightful.

"It was my good fortune to be introduced to Judith by my father, sometime in the '80s, and she and Claud always represented stalwart, friendly attendees at shows, and visiting with them was and is always an experience. As so many attendees 'on the circuit' know, they both take a delight in the eclectic and historic, and are always gracious and willing to share knowledge and some great stories [although it is fair to say that one turns to Judith for balanced reporting]," Anderson jested.

"It took a few years, but I have come to know just how committed and persuasive an individual she can be. My involvement with The Society of Paper Money Collectors, for which I am grateful, was directly the result of her soliciting a new Treasurer for this group, a fine not-for-profit organization that serves paper money collectors of every stripe. Her service as its President precedes

my involvement, but as a member for some years, I believe the members, the Board of Governors and Officers, and the hobby as a whole, should be grateful for her long service. For more years than she might like acknowledge, she has provided her time and her efforts on our behalf in so many roles, most lately as a Governor and Regional Meeting Coordinator.

"The hobby has similarly seen her passion for the good of the hobby play out in other forms of activism on behalf of collectors everywhere. She has worked hard for and on behalf of regional shows and events as well as taking a principled interest in organizations that have broader, hobby-wide impact. She is never without a point of view, and that perspective is never glib or unsupported," Anderson noted.

"As long as there are people like Judith in our hobby, there will always be a desire to get together, exchange news and views, and maintain a personal interest in the folks who make our hobby a fulfilling, human activity," Anderson concluded.

Another former SPMC President and longtime Board Member Wendell Wolka also praised Judith. "I will miss Judith on the Board. She's always been helpful and nice as can be to me, but can 'clamp down on a trouser leg' if she's not getting the cooperation she needs or thinks she might be getting a bit of a tap dance rather than a response to one of her questions. Through it all, she's been fun to work with and I count her as one of my closest friends. Best wishes to you, Judith, as you endeavor to keep track of Claud!" Wolka said. ♦



Judith Murphy and husband Claud celebrate a happy occasion at a show.

Nice people in the hobby

YEARS AGO I BOUGHT a piece of Civil War scrip at one of the Memphis conventions because of its unusual vignette. It showed a bird hunting party preparing for lunch in the field. Three men and a woman are seen gathered about a spread blanket with a roast of meat (ham or beef?) and bottles of wine. Bird dogs and shot game (quail?) are nearby. The issuer was T.T. Bloomer, Hotel & Restaurant. The lithographer was Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo New York, but no issue location was indicated on the note. Gordon Harris' book on New York Scrip indicated that this hotel was located in Buffalo, but I wasn't sure. I tried New York City Directories without luck. Over the years I saw a single 10-cent copy of the same note appear at auction.

Recently I sent a copy of the note with a request for location assistance to Wayne Homren editor of the *E-Sylum*, an electronic publication of the Numismatic Bibliomania

It occurs to me...

Steve Whitfield

Society. The request, along with the illustration was published. I was hopeful but not overly so. However, to my great and pleasant surprise, almost immediately Walt Weigand, Wendell Wolka and Kay Freeman responded.

Tooker T. Bloomer's Hotel and Restaurant was located on West Eagle Street, in Buffalo, NY. The 1860 census showed him as age 45, married to Adelia with three children and financially well to do. (The 1850 census had listed him as a sailor.) In 1849 he had been a steward on the steamship *St. Louis* working the Great Lakes to Chicago. His middle name may have been Thorn or Tucker as his father was married twice to women with those surnames. If it was Tucker, then he was actually Tooker Tucker Bloomer. Bloomer passed away March 7th, 1867, from "paralysis." Apparently the hotel was taken over by his wife and children.

Ms. Freeman also provided some interesting information about the firm of Sage, Sons & Co., a prominent Civil War scrip producer. John Sage had been born in Massachusetts in 1807. In the 1870 Census, the firm is shown as a "sheet music" store of John Sage and his son John. Another son William is shown as a clerk, living elsewhere, but in the home of a lithographer. Ms. Freeman thought that the hunting party vignette had probably been designed by an artist employed by John Sage & Sons. Further research would be necessary to determine its origin. A good task for friend Roger Durand.

So, many thanks to Wayne and the gang at *E-Sylum*. I heartily recommend it for interesting information about "numismania." It's a great resource. Now, if I could just find a picture of Tooker and his Hotel - Restaurant. ♦



The Editor's Notebook

Fred L. Reed III



fred@spmc.org

Cataloging for posterity

As an editor I am excited to present John Ferreri's and Gary Potter's catalog of Connecticut scrip *en toto* in this issue of *Paper Money*. Representing decades of work by these two fine numismatists, their cataloging effort will be a standard reference for years to come. Their work reflects well upon the authors, and this publication, but also harkens back to the early days when *Paper Money* was THE journal of record for this segment of our fine hobby. Catalogs appearing in our journal decades ago remain standards still. Even in today's electronic age, a shelf full of volumes of our journal is a must for the serious collector. I refer to my complete set of back issues constantly . . . and I'm sure collectors of the future will consult the Ferreri-Potter reference for years to come also.

Speaking of the new electronic age and its effects on our hobby, I call readers' attention to our fine website www.spmc.org [.] Long ago we incorporated it prominently into our journal masthead, and call further notice on our cover for this issue: to focus attention on this member-service. Manned ably by a volunteer, former SPMC-Secretary Bob Schreiner, the site has current information on all SPMC activities. Since our journal appears bimonthly with lead times necessary for printing mailing, members should consult the site regularly for current info on important SPMC activities.

Our site was begun about 1998 by Glen Johnson, and was maintained by Wendell Wolka until 2003, when the task was taken up by Schreiner. He accomplished a major design change in 2006, and added substantial new content, including member publications, expanded coverage of SPMC events and business, covers and tables of contents for *Paper Money*, and (then as SPMC Librarian) detailed information on SPMC library holdings. Our site gets traffic, too. Proof is its success in recruiting new members! So visit the site frequently. If you have comments or suggestions you can contact various Society officers, including *ye old editor*, who can assist you in many ways. E-mail hot buttons will expedite your inquiry.

Finally, if you've seen a new Lincoln cent in change -- or even if you haven't -- you are probably aware 2009 is the bicentennial of our 16th President's birth. Lincoln is broadly admired and represented on many of the objects we collect as a hobby. Whitman Publishing gave me the opportunity to celebrate Lincoln's bicentennial and summarize my 54-year love affair with old Abe in my new book *Abraham Lincoln, the Image of His Greatness*. I'm gratified by its reception, and want to extend to all SPMC members the same offer I have made to my readers in various other publications. Thirty-seven bucks postpaid gets you the book, a 19th century Lincoln National Bank check, and an autograph from me at fred@spmc.org ♦

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Realized \$80,500 • HA.com/3505-66104



Lot: 12964 • High Point, NC - \$5 1882 Brown Back Fr. 469
The NB of High Point Ch. # 3490 Extremely Fine
Realized: \$74,750 • HA.com/3505-64002



Lot: 13479 • Deadwood, Territory of Dakota- \$5 1875 Fr. 404
The Merchants NB Ch. # 2461 • PMG Very Fine 20
Realized: \$63,250 • HA.com/3505-46085



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